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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE ELECTIONS.

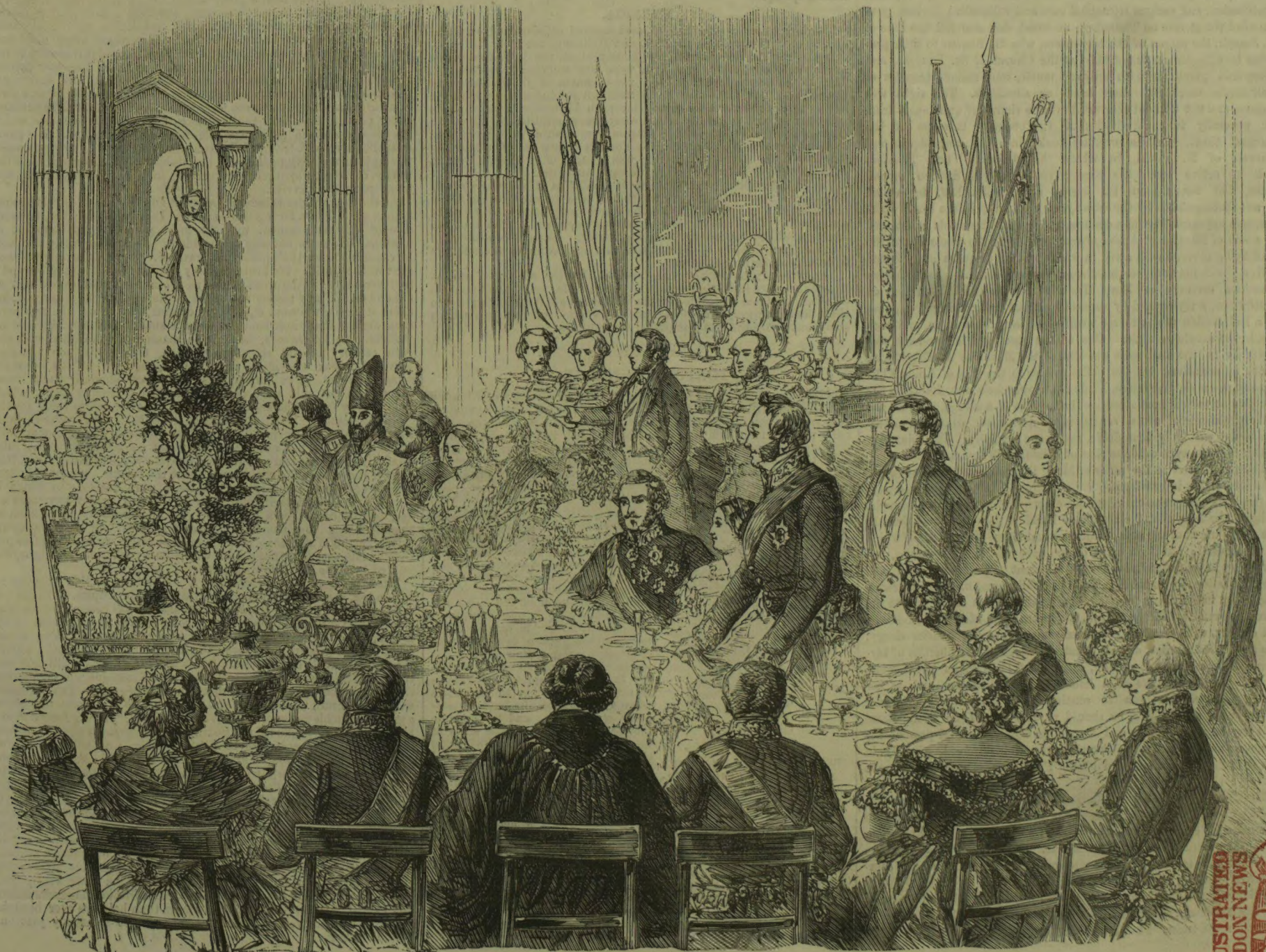
THE issue placed before the country for trial by the dissolution of Parliament, was simply one of confidence or of no confidence in the Administration of Lord Palmerston. Herein Lord Palmerston proved himself to be a consummate tactician. His opponents, whether represented by Mr. Disraeli, leading a large body of adherents who might be counted by hundreds; by Mr. Gladstone, with a smaller following, to be counted by tens; by Mr. Cobden, representing a still scantier confederacy, to be counted by units; or by Mr. Roebuck, his own army, his own general, his own trumpeter, his own private soldier, and whose following is himself alone—desired to try no such issue. They would, collectively and individually, have been far better pleased if the Minister had resigned office, leaving the late Parliament to form itself into new combinations, and to drag out its existence to the full allotted term of seven years. But Lord Palmerston, aware of the weakness of his adversaries, and believing himself to be the Minister of the nation far more than the Minister of a party, boldly appealed to the people for their "aye" or their "nay" on the question of confidence.

As far as an opinion can be formed of the result of the elections by the addresses of candidates, by the proceedings at public meetings or at nominations, or by the absence of opposition to Ministerial and Liberal candidates in coun-

ties, cities, or boroughs where opposition might have been anticipated, the Government is likely to obtain a large majority in the new Parliament. This majority will be mainly due to the public approval of the patriotic energy of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. From 1815 until 1853 the British people cared little for, and understood less of, Continental affairs; except at short intervals, in 1830 and 1848, when revolutions in Paris convulsed Europe, and threatened to change the general aspect of public affairs in all civilised countries. But from 1853 to the present time foreign politics have been more keenly studied. The more intimately the people understood them, the more they learned to admire the courage—*vulgariter*, the "pluck"—of Lord Palmerston in maintaining, against all gainsayers and opponents, great or small, the dignity, the honour, and the rights of his country, and her claim to rank first and foremost in the councils of civilisation. The pettiness of a foreign foe was not allowed by the Minister to shield her from punishment. The dispute with Greece, in the famous claim of Don Pacifico, is a case in point. The bold front maintained against the colossal power of Russia as soon as Lord Palmerston was allowed to assume the whole responsibility of the war is a case in point on the other side, to prove that his conduct was dictated, not by the strength or weakness of an enemy, but by the justice of the cause he had to defend, by the

inflexibility of his principles, and by the honour of his country. So, again, in the unfortunate misunderstanding with the Cantoneses. The foe was scarcely worthy of British steel; but the insult was gross, and the breach of faith unmistakable. It was necessary not only to support British functionaries on the other side of the globe, who had acted for the best on a very trying and difficult occasion, but to chastise the insolence of semi-barbarians who presumed upon long-continued impunity to overstep the limits of decency and propriety, and who misinterpreted British forbearance until they imagined it to be pusillanimity. In all these, and many other circumstances familiar to the public, Lord Palmerston acted as became a high-spirited Englishman, and a prudent and far-seeing statesman. The country admired his energy and approved of his policy, and he became the most popular Minister who has held power in this country since the days of William Pitt. This popularity still attaches to him, and will largely influence the result of the pending elections in every part of the country.

But Lord Palmerston, like every other Minister and every other man, has his weak point. Absorbed in foreign politics as he has been all his life, he has not sufficiently studied the domestic wants of his countrymen. He entered into public life when the cry of "Reform" was unfashionable among many, and almost treasonable in the estimation of the ruling classes. He has never learned to understand or to love it. He is not a Reformer after the fashion of Mr.



BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—(SEE PAGE 296.)





Cobden, or of the late Daniel O'Connell and Mr. Henry Hunt. He is not even a Reformer after the safer and quieter fashion of Lord John Russell. Of his own free act he will not originate any great reforms. They are not in his line. They are not even to his taste. But, like other men, who, without being Reformers in theory, can become Reformers in practice, he only needs the spur, and the unmistakable expression of the national will, to carry into effect the Reforms for which more advanced minds have prepared the public. The late Sir Robert Peel was not originally a Free-trader; but he gave the country Free-trade. The Duke of Wellington was not a friend of Roman Catholic Emancipation, but he contributed more largely than any other man, except Sir R. Peel and Daniel O'Connell, to the settlement of that troublesome question. In like manner Lord Palmerston may not volunteer measures of Reform—he may not care for the extension of the suffrage—for the abolition of a score or two of the rotten boroughs which the last Reform Bill permitted to remain—and for some other measures of a cognate description; but he will help to pass those measures if the public but demand them with sufficient earnestness and pertinacity. In foreign politics Lord Palmerston is a leader of the people; in domestic politics he is a mere follower. In his speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner on Friday last he confined himself to foreign affairs, and blew a trumpet-blast which is yet sounding through the country. In his address to the electors of Tiverton—though still most emphatic upon foreign affairs, and on the dispute with the Cantonese—he broke ground on the question of Reform, and, in two pithy sentences, epitomised the whole policy—past, present, and future, domestic and foreign—of his Government. Such Reformers as have held aloof from the Administration, and from the candidates who support it, will gather confidence from the somewhat tardy though still seasonable declaration. "Abroad," says the Prime Minister, "it will be our earnest endeavour to procure peace, but peace with honour and with safety; peace with the maintenance of national rights; peace with security to our fellow-countrymen in foreign lands. At home our guiding principles will be judicious and well-regulated economy, progressive improvement in all that concerns the welfare of the nation;—the continued diffusion of education among the people, and such well-considered reforms as from time to time may be required by changes of circumstances and by the increasing growth of intelligence." Without such a declaration as this on the part of its chief we believe the Government would have had a majority. With such a declaration—so significant, so precise, and so much to the purpose—we believe the majority will be very considerably increased; and that it will be the fault of the people themselves if in the new Parliament they do not convert his Lordship into a very excellent practical Reformer.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Mi-carême has given an excuse, which, however, was very little required, for a variety of fêtes, many of them outdoing those of the Carnival. The public ones were those of the *blanchisseuses*, who, with a procession, and various triumphal cars and allegorical devices, promanaded the streets on Thursday; on which day also fell the Fête of St. Joseph, the patron of the carpenters, who did honour to their protector by attending a Grand Mass at the Church of St. Laurent, and afterwards parading, with military music, and various trophies of their trade, carried on their heads or shoulders. The sight was curious, and not without interest, having a character quite apart from the generally inane festivities of the ordinary masques of the Carnival time. In the evening took place the magnificent *bal costumé* of M. Fould, in which the Emperor and Empress took an active part; the former changing his domino several times, but wearing on his breast a magnolia leaf, by which he was distinguished by the crowd, who made way before him. The Empress appeared first in a domino, which she afterwards exchanged for a sort of Moorish or Arab costume, enveloping the whole figure, the head being covered with a veil in which was cut a square hole, covered with a silken network, serving the purpose of a mask. Lady Cowley wore the costume of Mary Tudor; the beautiful Comtesse de Castiglione, a trying and by no means elegant or becoming dress, that of a Dalecarlian peasant—red woollen petticoat, blue apron, and high cap, in the cauchoise style. One of the most original and effective costumes in the ball-room was that of the Marquise de Brigode, as Jumo, as conceived by the ballet-master in the time of Louis XIV. Among the male travesties, M. de Nieuwerkerke's was decidedly the one that attracted most attention, being that of a savage, with all the accompaniments of arms, scalps, teeth necklaces, paint, and tattoo. His aspect was truly formidable, not to say repulsive. The splendour of this ball has even outdone that of Mme. de Walewska.

The stir relative to the affair of M. de Dreux-Brezé increases rather than diminishes in gravity and importance, and this for two reasons—in the first place, the examinations consequent thereon have brought to light the facts that the Bishop of Moulins does not stand alone in the employment of the acts of injustice and abuse of authority of which he is accused; but that many others have resorted to the same, and that they have maintained a sort of silent opposition to the civil administration, by forbidding, by the establishment of synodical rules, the clergy under them from addressing themselves for redress to the laical authorities. In the second, it appears that M. de Dreux-Brezé, not content with exercising arbitrary sway over the inferior clergy, has attempted similar, or even greater, attacks on the liberties of laymen. In one instance a lady, lately dead, had given to the priest of her parish the use of a house belonging to her, and, at her death, charged her son to continue the loan thereof so long as the priest should live, or should require it. M. de Dreux-Brezé sent for the young man, and demanded that he should present the house, as a free gift, to the Church, and, on his refusal, publicly in the church, excommunicated him. Pretty well for the nineteenth century!

The chapel of the Convent du Sacre-Cœur, in the Rue de Varennes, is daily the resort of as many ladies as can contrive to get tickets of admission, to hear the sermons preached by the Père de Ravignan, during the *retraite des Filles de Marie*. The number of applications so enormously exceeds what the size of the chapel admits that comparatively few are able to obtain places.

MM. Mirès and Véron having taken up the pen to defend the cause of the much-aggravated, much-defamed financiers, M. Millaud now follows in the train. In the article in question M. Millaud takes

upon himself to prove that within the last twenty years the wealth of France has increased eight thousand millions of francs. We know not if the gentleman in question succeeds in proving his position to those few who comprehend these matters; we only know that the many who do not become every day more sensible of the naked fact that lodgings, provisions, clothing, everything, increases in price to such a degree that necessities now stand at the rate of luxuries; that the poor grow daily poorer in consequence; and that the amount of suffering among this class, and of embarrassment in the classes above, has reached a pitch that will render it necessary to adopt some more solid system of relief and appeasement than the demonstrations of M. Millaud on the subject.

A fresh action of defamation is being brought against M. Eugene de Mirecourt, author of "Contemporary Biographies;" this time by M. Mirès, one of those much-victimised millionaires who feels himself aggrieved by certain remarks made by M. de Mirecourt.

A marriage—partly belonging to the financial world, whose head stands so high as to provoke the naughty boys of the world of literature to throw stones at it—has just taken place between the son of M. Pereira and the daughter of M. Fould, cousin, we believe, to the Minister of State.

It is said that Alexandre Dumas proposes to elevate a new phoenix of a journal, entitled "Monté Christo," on the ashes of his "Mousquetaire." "L'Artiste" promises to be continued under the most favourable auspices—Theophile Gautier, assisted by Charles Blanc and Paul de St. Victor, taking in hand its superintendence and the larger portion of the contents. Among other attractive papers will appear in it, twice a month, "La Galerie du XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle;" that is to say, notices on all the chief illustrations of French art and literature of the century, accompanied by steel-engraved portraits.

#### THE CIRCASSIAN EXPEDITION.

Constantinople journals of the 13th inst. say that numerous arrests had taken place in consequence of the affair of the *Kangaroo*, most of the parties being Austrian or Hungarian emigrants in the service of the Porte. They are accused of having organised the expedition sent to the assistance of the Circassians. The commission of inquiry appointed at the application of the Russian Embassy relative to the affair of the *Kangaroo* is composed of Sefik Pacha, Riza Bey, Tefik Bey, and Paik Bey, and holds its sittings at the Seraskier's hotel.

The following letter from the Pesth *Lloyd* cannot but be acceptable to all those who take an interest in the fate of the Caucasian races:—

Circassian Head-quarters, Tuabs, Feb. 26.

By means of the British steamer *Kangaroo* you will receive this letter, which will, perhaps, convey to Europe the first information of an event that may have very great influence on the future fate of the Circassian nations. It is known to you that Mehemed Bey (Bangya), to whose person I am attached, has acceded to the wishes of the chiefs and deputies of the Circassian tribes, and has accepted the post of Commander-in-Chief. On Monday, the 23rd of February, we landed at Tuabs, where we have our head-quarters. Before our departure, Mehemed Bey engaged a couple of hundred excellent military instructors for the different arms, and they accompanied us hither. Mehemed Bey has already been solemnly proclaimed General-in-Chief of all of the Circassian forces. The Princes, nobles, and deputies of the people have sworn on the Koran to obey him; and a deputation of the Circassian Diet has to-day sent in the flag of the prophet, which is the symbol of the highest power. The enthusiasm was very great when the new commander swore fidelity to the sacred standard. (The flag itself is green, and on it is a white sword with the crescent and the star.)

The excitement is great, and the Circassians are resolved to obtain their complete independence or to perish in the struggle for it. It is expected that 150,000 (2) men will be in the field by the month of May. "Russia," said Mehemed Bey to me just now, "will soon have an opportunity of convincing herself that a new spirit prevails. I know the materials which are placed at my disposal (Mehemed Bey was with the Circassians during the late war), and am of opinion that a nation which without a military organisation could resist its enemy during thirty years will, when properly organised, be able to achieve its complete independence." You may expect to receive some important news from these mountains in the coming spring.

#### AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on Monday, with Boston mails of the 11th, and Halifax of the 13th.

In the Senate the Republicans grumbled at the formation of the committees, considering that they were not sufficiently represented. The Democrats had monopolised five-sevenths of all the important committees. Mr. Crittenden had introduced resolutions in opposition to the new maritime code of the European Powers with reference to privateering, and in favour of the complete exemption of all vessels engaged in commerce and their cargoes from seizure in time of war. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Standing Committee on Foreign Relations was composed of Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Sill, Palk, Crittenden, Seward, and Foot.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* states that the British treaty had been referred to the Committee on Public Affairs, and that the determination appeared to be to act upon it. The President is said to have expressed a wish that the Senate would act immediately on the matter. The correspondent of the *New York Times* is of opinion that this negotiation of the treaty is impossible in its present form.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the United States' steam-frigates *Niagara* and *Mississippi* to be equipped for sea with all possible dispatch, as these vessels have been selected to assist in laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable between Newfoundland and Ireland, in compliance with the Act just passed by Congress.

#### TORTURE IN NAPLES.

His Majesty of the Two Sicilies has recently introduced a new luxury into his prison discipline, in addition to the many already existing. It is called a cap of silence (*cuffia di silenzio*), and both for the particular purpose for which it is ostensibly applied, and as an instrument of torture generally, it may, perhaps, be considered superior in refinement to the celebrated "iron mask," or any of the engines of antiquity.

The invention is due to the genius of Signor Baiona, Inspector of Police at Palermo; and it appears to have been so highly approved by the King of Naples that he immediately decorated the philanthropic gentleman with the Order of Francis I.

This cap, or *cuffia*, consists of a circular band of steel, passing round the head just above the eyes, with a semicircular band of the same material connecting it over the top of the head from ear to ear; attached to this superstructure is a chin-strap of steel wire, growing broader towards the bottom, so as to confine the lower jaw completely, and make it utterly impossible to articulate when the bands on the head are properly screwed up; and to complete the adjustment there is a strap of leather with a buckle attached to the chin-strap, which passes round the back of the neck, just below the ears, and keeps the latter firm in its place. It is said that the first experiments made with this novel instrument of torture were on two persons called Lo-Re and De Medici, and that the former suffered so much from it that he remained senseless for some time, and a gaoler who saw him, believing the man to be dying, ran and fetched a doctor and a priest without asking Signor Baiona's permission. When the doctor and priest arrived Signor Baiona consented to allow the cap to be removed from the unfortunate prisoner, who was at length restored to life, after a copious bleeding and other remedies; but he ordered a punishment of fifteen blows with a stick to the gaoler, in order to check his over-zealous charity in future.



INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE ORDERED BY KING FERDINAND TO BE APPLIED TO THE POLITICAL PRISONERS AT CEFALU.

#### CURIOSITIES OF THE "CANVASS."

THE glory of the canvass has departed. For the first time since the Act of Settlement we may see a General Election progressing in every Parliamentary borough and county town with no more noise or excitement than if the constituencies were really accomplishing a solemn and serious duty, instead of celebrating what Lord Derby called their saturnalia. There are no flags or favours, no clanging bands or liberally-flowing taps; and, as a natural consequence, a marked absence of cheers and enthusiasm. The aspiring candidates are now reduced to the necessity of blowing their own trumpets, and, though it is a function they are generally well qualified to fulfil, yet both themselves and their audience sadly miss the sonorous brass which was wont to relieve the performance. But the chief deficiency is experienced in what the French would call the "assistants" at the ceremony. Heretofore by far the most numerous and active class of attendants at elections consisted of the non-voters. Having nothing else to do, this section of the population flitted about more restlessly, hurraed more lustily, showed a keener partisanship, broke more windows, and got more drunk than all the electors put together. The attractions which brought together the dilettante assemblage round the hustings or the polling-booth are now extinct. The sad change which the new law has brought about is almost enough to draw poor Colonel Sibthorp out of his grave.

As the characteristics of the election change, so have those of the canvass, that "condition precedent," changed likewise. The old weapons of the canvasser have been snatched from his grasp one after another. Time was—and not so long ago—when the "friend" of a candidate ostentatiously proclaimed his intention of winning by force of gold. He announced that the borough was to be battered with so many thousand pounds, just as if he had been describing the number and calibre of his siege train. In those days iron-bound chests containing some hundredweight of guineas were conveyed in procession to the committee-room, and the world was carefully informed that credit had been opened for "another ten thousand" in the borough bank. There was no art or disguise about the matter. To "canvass" the electors meant simply to bargain with them for the price of their votes. The value of the article varied, of course, according to the demand. In some instances, when voters were few, the contest eager, and result doubtful, the last score or two of electors have fetched £50 a head. This, however, was an extreme case—at any rate, as an affair of direct bargain and sale. At many elections, especially in counties where the distances were great, and the poll remained open for a fortnight, much more than even that amount was paid, first or last, for the votes registered by either candidate. Need we tell, in proof thereof, the story of the "spendthrift election," contested in 1768, in which Lord Spencer, Lord Southampton, and Lord Halifax "ran" their respective candidates against each other; and, though only 1149 votes were polled in all, the total cost was £400,000? The election resulted, of course, in a petition; and, after the competitors had exhausted their devices, or spent all their money, the ultimate issue was decided by an appeal to chance. The three Peers actually tossed for winner, and Lord Spencer, proving the lucky man, seated his nominee. Their Lordships might as well have tossed at first, and saved their money.

When the general public, and subsequently the election committees, became sensible of the fact that "bribery and corruption" were really objectionable, the operation of canvass underwent a change. Some disguise was adopted, and both the candidates and their representatives paid at any rate some hypocritical reverence to electoral purity and virtue. Cats and chickens were then bought by gentlemen addicted to natural history at the rate of £10 and £20 a piece. Canvassers showed themselves so fanatical on the subject of education that they insisted on sending electors' children to school for five years, and paid down on the spot the price of their schooling. One candidate, an amateur of the fine arts, and ardent in loyalty, insisted on decorating the houses of 500 electors with as many prints of the last coronation. It was then a great dodge to get a few hours' start of the rival candidate, so as to preoccupy the local means and appliances of electioneering. An active canvasser has before now made such good use of even sixty minutes as to have engaged every hotel and public-house in the borough, obliging the rival candidate to resort to the "Tom-and-Jerries" for his committee-rooms, and then have monopolised the printing-offices and driven the opponents to their wits' end to get placards and circulars struck off. One clever strategist of this sort, in a borough where the voters were widely scattered, hired beforehand every vehicle, down even to the donkey-carts and Bath-chairs, which the place contained for the whole term of the election. His game was, however, out-trumped by the other party, who brought up a triumphant majority to the poll in wheelbarrows, chartered from the works of a railway then constructing in the neighbourhood, and trundled by the navvies.

As the committees became more strict and keen-sighted, the agency system grew into a strong development. The sitting member, in every case of disputed return, was the most innocent and ignorant of mortals. He knew nothing of anything. He could scarcely tell how he came to choose that particular borough. It was the merest accident in the world. He heard casually that the constituency wanted a representative; so he went down as a candidate and came back as a member. If any money was spent at the election he knew nothing about it, and could not help it. So careful was he on his own part, that, during the whole time, he wore a suit of clothes which had no pockets. As for agents, he had no manner of connection with any such cattle. It was singular, perhaps, that a few days before this ingenious candidate made his appearance in the borough, some one or more mysterious strangers showed their faces there who not only wore pockets but had money in them, which money they freely disbursed with the effect of securing votes for the "coming man." When questioned, either then or afterwards, these liberal-minded strangers, of course, knew nothing of the approaching candidate. They had never seen him, and on the whole rather disliked him; but the end was that his canvass was successful; and this was all that the public could learn about the matter. Certain bankers might have told some tales, but these were quarters in which it would be indelicate to inquire. As part of this agency apparatus we occasionally come across devices of very melodramatic order, such as those which give a name to "Sovereign Alley," or the mysterious "Hole in the Wall," into which favoured voters were allowed to put their hands, and draw them back with a neat packet of sovereigns, deposited by some invisible benefactor.

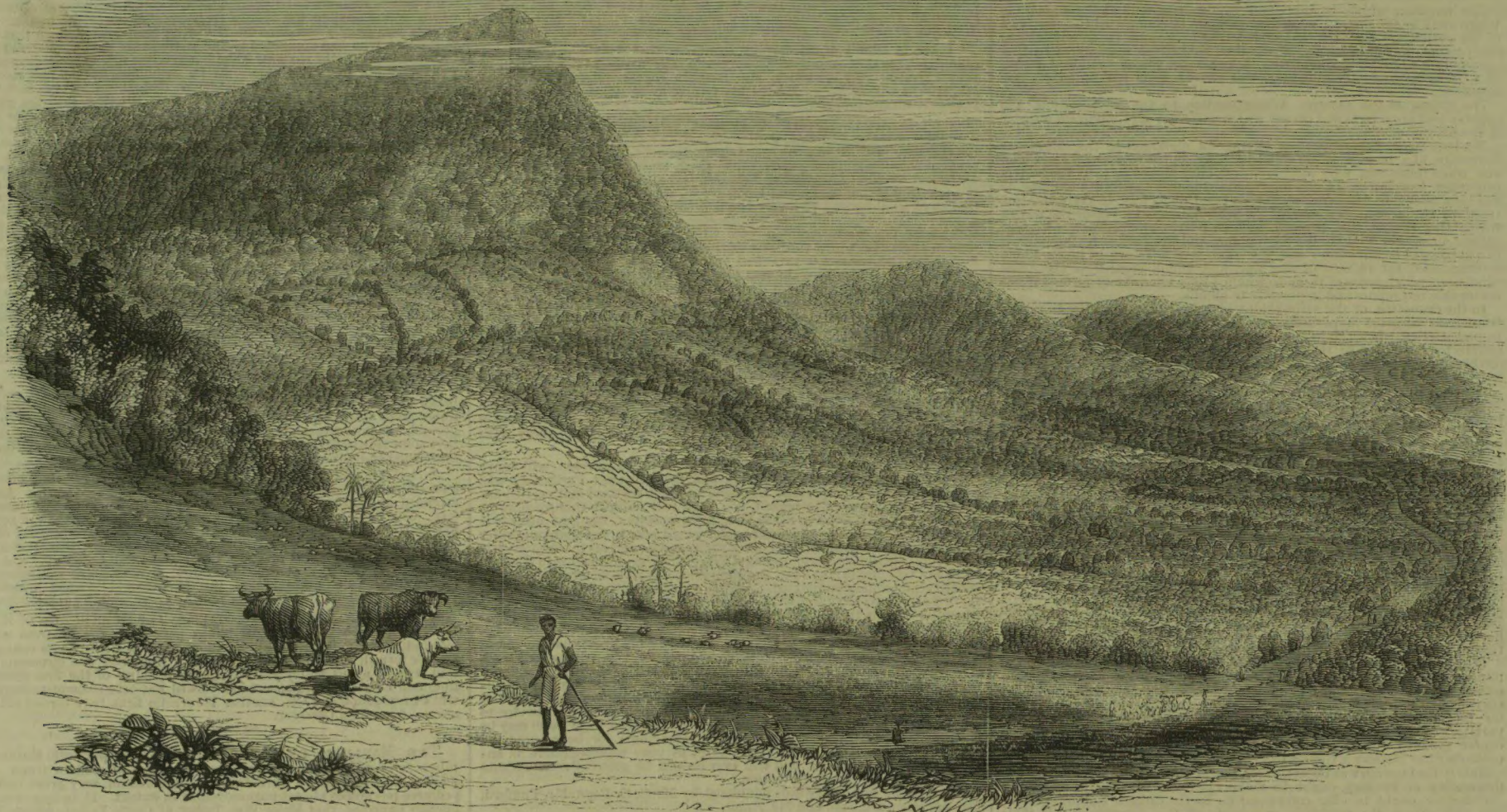
These devices are now obsolete. The elections, at this moment in full swing, are conducted upon very different principles. We do not say that corruption has ceased, or that bribery has become impossible; but at all events the process has become refined and elevated. This is something. The functions of the canvasser, also, if losing somewhat of their pristine brilliance and gaiety, will have attained a higher range in the scale of intellect. What was once a trade will now become an art. Deprived of the coarse and sordid machinery of solicitation the canvass must proceed upon higher motives of action. The canvasser will then require the abilities and experience of a general to become a proficient in his profession. As Wellington said, "having fought many battles, I have acquired an instinct about them which I cannot describe; but I know how to fight a battle," so will the skilful artist boast who has fought and won many elections. As for the contests now pending, they will prove, no doubt, not quite as rich in curiosities as their predecessors—and some of them we may hereafter collect. In point of number and cost there is no appearance of short-comings. But of the whole number there are 127 contested elections in England and Wales; 15 in Ireland; and 25 in Scotland: 167 contests—many of them double contests—in all. The aggregate expenditure upon the general election is also computed at over half a million. Computing the number of returned members, it will thus appear that they have each paid, on an average, about £800 for their seats; and, as the whole body of the electorate in Great Britain and Ireland does not exceed 900,000—of whom little more than half are ever brought to the poll—every vote recorded, must have cost somebody just one pound sterling.



COUNTRY NEWS.

In illustration of the character of Cocoa Cultivation we give the accompanying View, which represents a very flourishing estate in the Island of Granada. It is situated on the side of a lofty mountain, in the parish of St. John, in the Goyave district; and is the property of a gentleman, who, while holding (as the writer still believes) a high position at the Bar, has distinguished himself for his agricultural knowledge, and the exertions he has made to establish a proper system of policy between the employer and employed, whereby mutual confidence might be established and the interests of both parties equally





VIEW ON A COCOA PLANTATION IN THE ISLAND OF GRANADA.

considered. On this estate the land was divided into regular allotments, for which the labourer paid a moderate rent; or in lieu of that gave a certain amount of labour. He was furnished with young plants of cocoa and coffee, and allowed to cultivate between them such other ground provisions as would be useful to himself, provided they did not interfere with the growth of the more important crop. He was bound to keep the ground and young trees in good order under pain of ejection, and, when the crop of cocoa or coffee came to maturity, he was allowed the privilege of preparing it and drying it in the extensive mills and premises fitted up by the proprietors. The cocoa and coffee so prepared were shipped to England, and the labourer received his equal share of the profits arising from the sale; or, if objecting to that, he was paid a proportionate value for the quantity which in the first instance he brought to the mill, deducting rent and expenses of preparation.

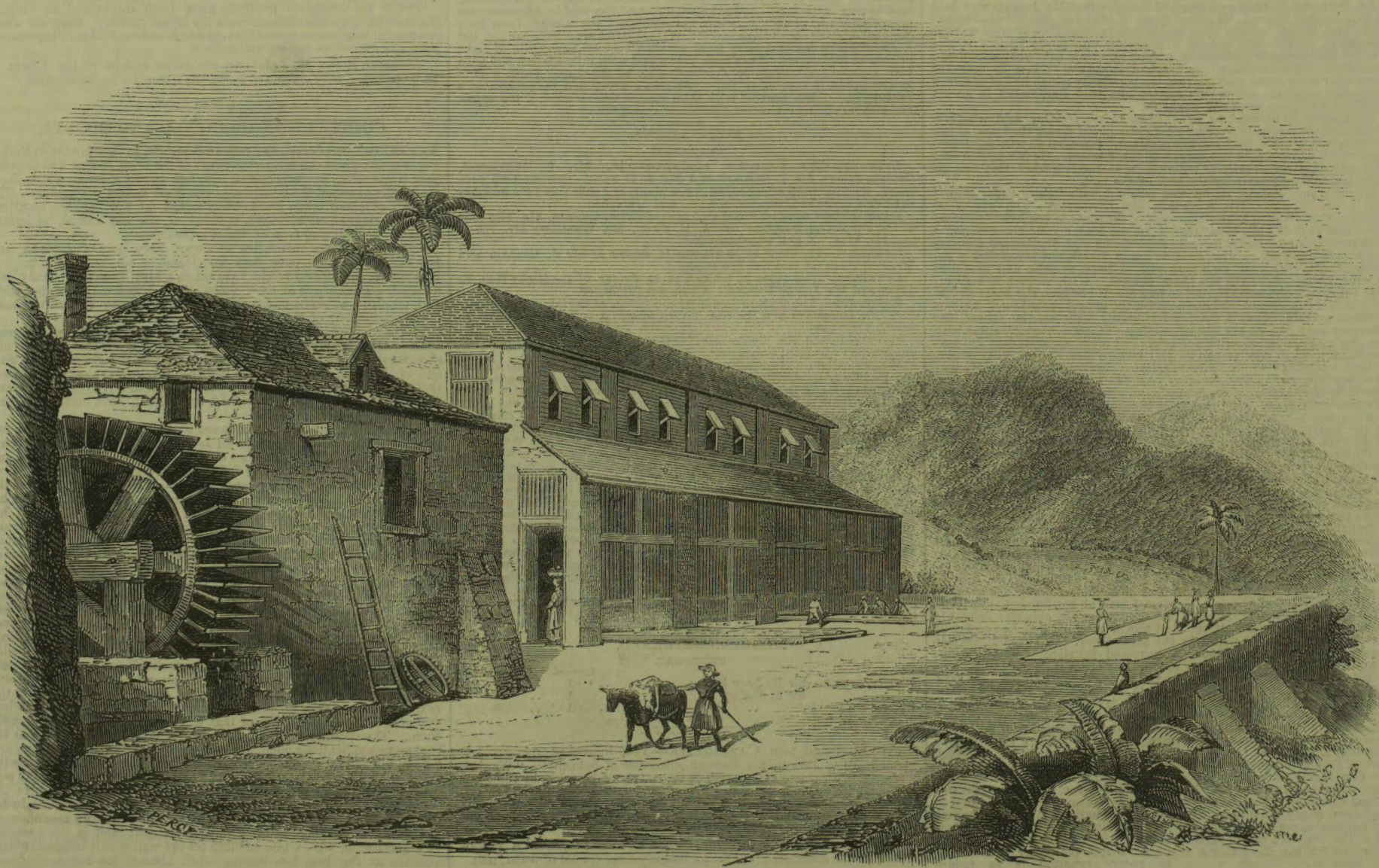
The writer experienced the greatest pleasure in visiting this estate, on many occasions, as, independent of its beautiful scenery, and the kind and generous hospitality of its owner, there evidently existed such a feeling of happiness and comfort among all his labourers as at

once proved how much they were indebted to his exertions and liberality. The usual method of growing cocoa and coffee is well shown in the Engraving, where the portion of the estate appropriated to its cultivation is marked by lines of dark trees, which divide it into different portions, and which show it to occupy a large tract on the slope of the mountain—the upper portion of which, to its very summit, is clothed with dense forest. A broad road, having a row of orange-trees on each side, runs through the entire length of the plantation, and from this at right angles diverge paths to the various allotments. The rows of trees which divide the estate, as shown in the Engraving, are planted for the purpose of affording shelter from the wind, which is very injurious to the young cocoa. They are magnificent evergreens, whose dark glossy leaves, somewhat like the box or myrtle, contrast beautifully with their whitish-grey bark, and the luxuriant golden foliage of the cocoa-trees. The cocoa is usually planted in rows with a coffee-plant between them, allowing sufficient space for a free circulation of air and light, and, generally, in three years' time, yield their first fair crop.

Our next Illustration represents the *Bocan* or building used for the

drying and preparing the coffee and cocoa prior to their shipment. It is usually erected in the most airy situation, and has a platform or terrace extending its whole length on that side most exposed to the sun. The building is generally constructed with two floors—the upper one being used for coffee; the lower one for cocoa. They are divided by partitions of open lathwork, which is also used in a great portion of the ends and sides of the main building, to allow of a free current of air through every part.

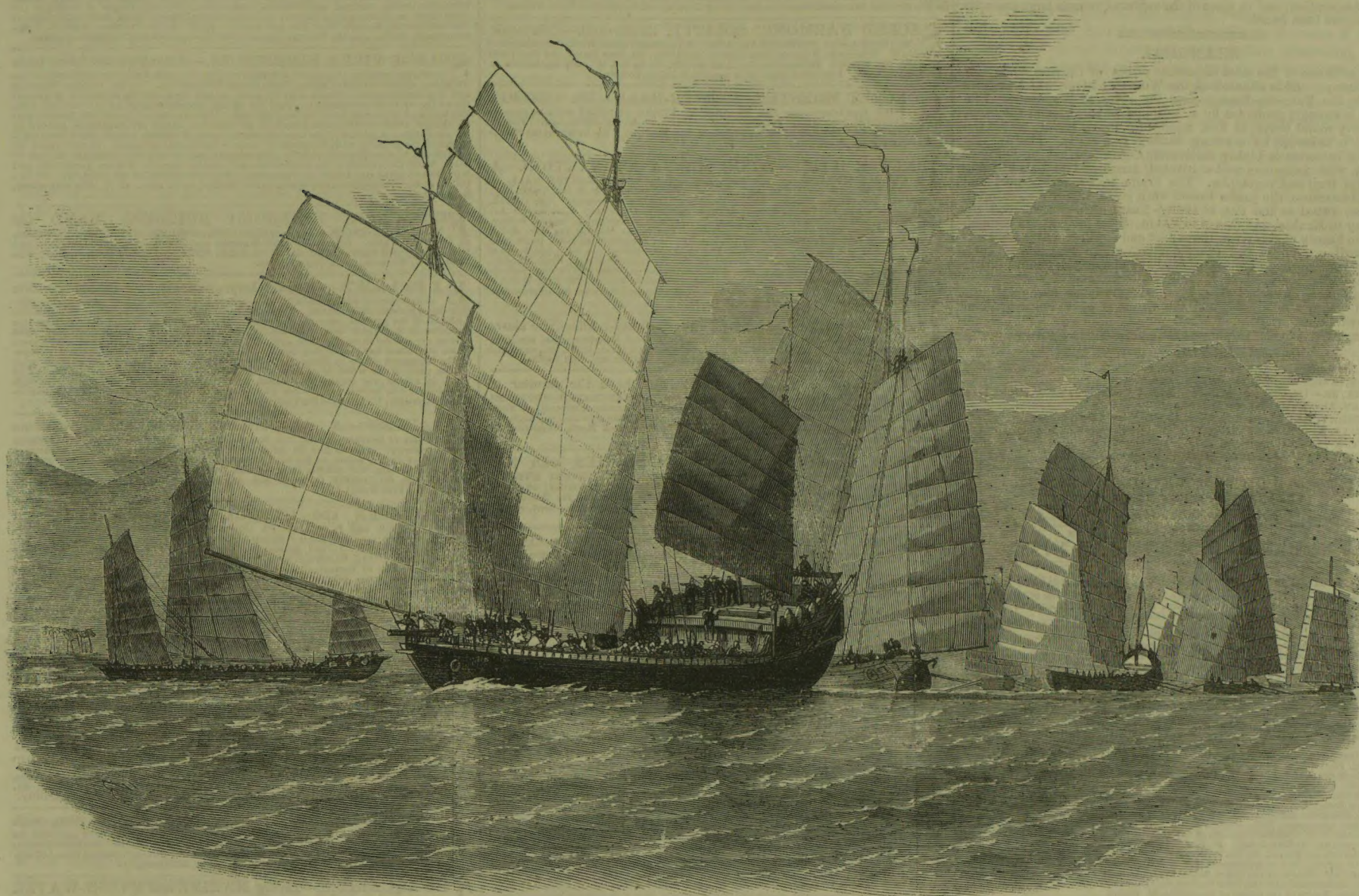
The apartment used for drying the cocoa is provided with immense shallow trays, raised a few inches from the floor, on metal wheels. These are made to pass through apertures constructed in the main wall, so as to be rolled out on to the platform; and, in case of rain, to be instantly returned to the store-room. The pips of the cocoa, having been cleared of all extraneous substances by its progress through the mill (of which we gave a description and illustration in Number 774 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), are carefully spread out upon these trays, and exposed daily to the sun until thoroughly dried, when, having been sorted and picked, they are packed in bags for shipment.



A BOCAN, OR COCOA-DRYING HOUSE IN GRANADA.



T H E W A R I N C H I N A .



FLEET OF CHINESE PIRATES PREPARING TO ATTACK.

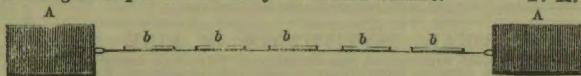
CHINESE INFERNAL MACHINES.

(From a Correspondent.)

I BEG to send you the plan of a Chinese Infernal Machine, described by a Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Niger*, in a letter to his father. It differs somewhat from those you have already engraved. The following is the writer's description:—"Several attempts have been made to blow the *Encounter* up by rafts with barrels of powder, but all unsuccessful, as we have intercepted them floating down with the tide. Most of them had about half a ton of powder in them, and the infernal machines, as I may call them, were of the most ingenious contrivance. Two rafts, with the powder in a large barrel under each, were fastened together with a rope about forty feet long, and the rope was buoyed up by bamboos, as shown in the accompanying Sketch. You will see that if they come across a ship's bows the rope catches, and one raft

goes on each side and, by means of some detonating process, bursts directly it comes in contact with the side of the ship." Such machines are becoming an important auxiliary in modern warfare.

P. H.



CHINESE INFERNAL MACHINE.

A A Two rafts, which floated level with the water. b b b b Rope with bamboos fastened to it.

CHINESE PIRATE CRAFT.

ONE of the greatest evils the merchants' commerce of the China Seas has to contend with is the immense number of pirate craft which in-

fest the channels of the numerous islands of that country; scarcely a bay or inlet affording a chance of cover or escape from an attacking force but swarms with hordes of these miscreants; and the substantial character and appointments of their vessels, their great speed under sail or propelled by sweeps, light draught of water, and the quantity of combustible annoyances with which they are always provided, make them the most dangerous adversaries which the cruisers for the protection of the traders can fall in with. These vessels almost invariably attack in company: instances are very rare of one of them venturing alone into open water. The lorcha is the class of vessel generally used for their purposes, and some of these are of great size, and mount several guns—pieces of cannon as heavy as 68-pounders having been found on them when captured. A most formidable instrument of annoyance among them is the stink-pot, a vessel containing a highly-combustible and suffocating composition, which is generally thrown from the mast-



THE PORT OF SHANGHAI.



head of the pirate into the attacking vessel; and they have, also, a clever knack of hampering their opponents' movements, by throwing mats over them. When surprised or overtaken they fight with the greatest desperation; and in some of the captured vessels large amounts of specie have been found.

SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI is one of the most important places of Chinese trade now open to Europe, and is situated upon the Woosung River, which empties itself into the Yang-tse-Keang, near the city of Woo-Sung. The entrance is strongly protected by a long line of batteries on the right, also a heavy round tower, or fort, mounting heavy metal; whilst the left bank is defended by a strong battery and castle. The country inside the batteries is highly cultivated, being laid out in paddy or rice fields, with numerous well-cultivated farms and gardens yielding all kinds of fruit and vegetables. The trade between this port and Nankin is immense, the junks loaded with grain, sugar, &c., entering the Grand Canal at the city of Chin-Keang-Foo, which runs the whole way to Nankin, and thence to Peking. Few persons can form an idea of the beauty of this river, the extent and depth of which were unknown until our forces and squadron moved up in the year 1842, attacking and capturing the batteries at the above places, and finally anchoring before the walls of Nankin in 22 fathoms of water, where our troops were disembarked and posted round the city until the treaty of peace was signed, and the expenses of the war paid or guaranteed.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 29.—5th Sunday in Lent.  
MONDAY, 30.—Dr. Hunter died, 1783. Allied Sovereigns enter Paris, 1814.  
TUESDAY, 31.—Beethoven died, 1827.  
WEDNESDAY, April 1.—Expedition to the North Pole sailed, 1818.  
THURSDAY, 2.—Mabrian died, 1791. Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.  
FRIDAY, 3.—Cambridge Term ends.  
SATURDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose. Oxford Term ends.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 13	4 25	4 42	5 15	5 35	6 0	6 25
12	13	15	16	18	20	23
20	22	25	28	31	34	38
25	27	30	33	36	39	43
30	32	35	38	41	44	48
35	37	40	43	46	49	53
40	42	45	48	51	54	58
45	47	50	53	56	59	63
50	52	55	58	61	64	68
55	57	60	63	66	69	73
60	62	65	68	71	74	78
65	67	70	73	76	79	83
70	72	75	78	81	84	88
75	77	80	83	86	89	93
80	82	85	88	91	94	98
85	87	90	93	96	99	103
90	92	95	98	101	104	108
95	97	100	103	106	109	113
100	102	105	108	111	114	118

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEASON 1857.—

In announcing the arrangements for another season, the Director of Her Majesty's Theatre cannot but refer, with sincere gratitude, to the success which attended his efforts, under very trying circumstances, in the Season of 1856.

It is hoped that the organisation of every department will prove completely worthy of that state of renewed prosperity to which Her Majesty's Theatre has now attained.

The following are the arrangements already completed:—  
CECILIA.—Madame Alberti, Mlle. Maria Spesia, of La Scala, Milan; La Fenice, Venice; San Carlo, Lisbon, &c., her first appearance; Mlle. Angiola Ortolani, of La Scala, Milan; L'Oratorio, Madrid, &c., her first appearance; Mlle. Baillou, Madame Franchi, Mlle. Bert, Mlle. Poma, Mlle. Treneta Ramon, of the Teatro Regio, Turin, her first appearance; and Mlle. Piccolomini, Sig. Antonio Giuglini, of La Scala, Milan; Carlo Felice, Genoa; San Carlo, &c., his first appearance; Sig. Belletti, Sig. Beneventano, Sig. Napoleone Rossi, Sig. Giovanni Corsi, of La Scala, Milan; and Italian Opera, Paris, &c., his first appearance; Sig. Baillou, Sig. De Sore, Sig. Gariboldi, and Sig. Filippo Vialletti, of La Scala, Milan; La Fenice, Venice; L'Oratorio, Madrid, &c., his first appearance. Director of the Music and Conducting, Sig. Benetti; Sous Director and Maître Du Chant, Sig. Vaseletti; Singsong, Sig. Fontana.

BALLET.—Mlle. Carolini Pocchini, of the Kilmater Thor, Vienna; La Scala, Milan; San Carlo, Naples; Carlo Felice, Genoa, &c., her first appearance; Mlle. Marie Taglioni, Mlle. Boschetti, Mlle. Katrine, Mlle. Teresa Rola, of La Fenice, Venice, her first appearance; Mlle. Luigia Brancati, of the Carlo Felice, Genoa, her first appearance; Mlle. Elisa Selvone, of La Scala, Milan, her first appearance; Mlle. Giuseppina Morlacchi, of the Teatro Regio, Turin, her first appearance; Mlle. Isabella Karlski, of the Académie Impériale, Paris, her first appearance; Mlle. Carolina Pasquali, of the Imperial Theatres of Vienna and Milan, her first appearance; and Madame Rosati. M. Paul Taglioni, Sig. Ronzani, M. Charles, M. Pierre Massot, of the Oratorio, Madrid, his first appearance; Sig. Filippo Vialletti, of La Scala, Milan, his first appearance; Sig. Raffaello Gambardelli, Luigi Varini, Luigi Turbino, and Pietro Buzzio, of the Teatro Regio, Turin; and Carlo Felice, Genoa; his first appearance. Maîtres de Ballet—M. Paul Taglioni, Sig. Ronzani, M. Massot; Régisseur de la Danse, M. Petit; Master of the School of Instruction, M. Massot.

Mlle. PICCOLLOMINI will arrive early in April; and, in addition to the Characters which last season she made her own, will appear in a varied and attractive Repertoire.

Mlle. SPEZIA will have the honour to appear for the first time at the opening of the season in Donizetti's Opera of LA FAVORITA.

Immediately after, Mlle. ORTOLANI will make her first appearance as ELVIRA, in Bellini's Opera of FURBANTI. Elvira, Mlle. Ortolani; Arturo, Signor Giuglini.

Madame ALBONI will arrive before the 1st of May, and will make her first appearance this season as AZUCENA, in Verdi's Opera of IL TROVATORE.

The union of three of these distinguished prime donne, Mlle. SPEZIA, Mlle. ORTOLANI, and Mlle. PICCOLLOMINI, will be effected in Mozart's Opera of IL DON GIOVANNI, which will be produced with the perfection of ensemble and details necessary to realise the intentions of its great author. All the artists of the establishment will join in aiding the efforts of the Director to do honour to the noble work of the Shakespeare of music.

Signor GIUGLINI—This charming tenor will have the honour of inaugurating the opening of the Theatre, and will make his first appearance as FERNANDO in the Opera of LA FAVORITA.

The distinguished basso profondo, Sig. VIALETTI, will also make his first appearance at the opening of the Theatre.

The admired tenor, Sig. BOTARDI, will make his first appearance early in the season. Besides the principal executives of last year, the Orchestra has been strengthened by the engagements of, amongst others, Sig. Pezzo, First Violoncello of La Scala, and Sig. Giraldoni, First Contrabasso of Bergamo, La Scala, &c.

The Chorus will be numerous and effective.

In addition to the union of Operatic talent at the opening of the season, the inauguration of the Ballet portion will be made by the fascinating Artiste, Madlle. Pocchini: the most successful Ballet, "La Esmeralda," will be revived expressly for her benefit.

Early in the season, Madlle. Boschetti and Madlle. Katrine will appear. Madlle. Marie Taglioni will arrive early in May, and will shortly afterwards appear in a new Ballet, composed expressly for her by M. Paul Taglioni. Madame Rosati will appear in a Ballet D'entracte from Auber and Scibon's new Ballet of "Marco Spada," now preparing for her at the Académie Impériale, Paris.

Principal Artist to the Establishment, Mr. Charles Marshall.

The Costume Department will be directed by M. Laureys, under the superintendence of Madame Copere. Principal Machinist, Mr. D. Bloman. Head of the Property Department, Mr. Bradwell.

The Subscription will consist of Thirty Nights, and the terms will be as follows:—Pit Boxes, 150 guineas; Grand Tier, 200 guineas; One Pair, 150 guineas; Two Pair, 100 guineas; 25 Stalls, 25 guineas.

The Theatre will open on TUESDAY, APRIL 14, when will be presented Donizetti's Opera of LA FAVORITA. Leonora, Mlle. Spezia; Baldassare, Sig. Vialletti; Fernando, Sig. Giuglini.

To be followed by the (ten years) by the favourite Ballet of LA ESMERALDA, founded on Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris." La Esmeralda, Mlle. Pocchini; Claude Frollo, Sig. Ronzani; and Pierre Gringoire, M. Massot.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls to be made at the Box-office, Colonnade, Haymarket.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—DURING PASSION WEEK.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, every Evening, Friday excepted. Band of 60 Performers, including all the first Solo Players of the day. Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, 30th March, and during the Week, the New Drama, A LIFE'S TRIAL, after which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, THE FAIR PEOPLE, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after A Life's Trial, A WICKED WIFE, and MY HUSBAND'S GHOST.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—C. H. ADAMS'S ORRERY

during PASSION WEEK, commencing MONDAY, APRIL 6th, at Eight, Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s. 6d. and 2s.; Pit, 1s. Places can be secured at the Box-office daily, and at the Libraries.

Mr. C. H. Adams has the honour to announce his Annual LECTURE on ASTRONOMY for every Evening during Passion Week. Good Friday excepted.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II.; King Richard II., by Mr. C. Keen; Queen, by Mrs. C. Keen. Preceded by Music Hath Charms.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HENRY RUSSELL

MONDAY, April 6th, and during Passion Week, will give his Entertainment, entitled THE FAR WEST, or, Every-day Life in America, in which he will relate the Anecdotes descriptive of American Life and Manners, and sing the following compositions:—"The Gambler's Wife," "The Maniac," "The Ship on Fire," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Up for the Light," "The Ivy Green," &c. The Second part entitled "Negro Life." Mr. Russell will accompany himself on one of Collier and Collier's magnificent Bi-chord Pianofortes, made expressly for him by that eminent firm. Tickets and places may be secured of Mr. Massingham, at the Box-office, from 11 to 4. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, and during the Week, PAUL PRY, for six nights only; a new Farce, called WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER; A NIGHT AT NOTTING-HILL, by Mr. Wright and Mr. P. Bedford.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, March 30th, and all the Week (the last nights before Easter), KING HENRY IV. Hotspur, Mr. James Holloway; Prince Henry, Mr. W. Cooke, Jun.; Falstaff, Mr. J. W. Anson. After which the ACTS IN THE CIRCLE. To conclude with FORTUNE'S FROLIC. Commence at Seven o'clock. An entire change at Easter in all the Performances.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD.—The greatest amount of talent ever witnessed in London.—Mr. Phelps, Mr. Robinson, and Miss Atkinson, of Sadler's Wells; with the SPANISH MINSTRELS, seven in number, and the SPANISH DANCERS, by permission of J. B. Buckstone, Esq., every evening, and no advance in the prices.

MR. J. L. TOOLE, of the LYCEUM THEATRE, respectfully announces his FIRST BENEFIT for TUESDAY NEXT, 31st inst. The WONDER: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Woolgar, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Toole. DOMINIQUE THE DESERTER: Mr. Toole. GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Woolgar, Mr. Toole. MY FRIEND FROM THE HEATH: Mr. Toole. The Dazzling Transformation Scene. Tickets, &c., at the Box-office; Keith, Frowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; London Tavern; and Mr. Toole, 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRD and LAST SOIREE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 31st, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet, by Mozart and Mendelssohn; Trio No. 2, by Silas; Solos on the Violone solo and Pianoforte; Glee, sung by the Vocal Union—Messrs. Foster, Montem Smith, Wilby, Cooper, and W. Winn. Instrumentalists: Ernst, Goffie, Blagrove, Platt, and Pauer. Family and Single Tickets, with Reserved Seats, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell, and Olivier, Bond-street. For other particulars apply by letter to the Director, J. ELLA.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP

the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, the usual Passion Week Performance of MESSIAH. Principals: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss; Trumpet, Mr. Harper. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., to be had by early application at No. 6, Exeter-hall. Post-office orders to be payable to Robert Bowley.

CONCERT MONSTRE, EXETER-HALL.—Mr. GEORGE CASE begs to announce that his ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, APRIL 6th. All the available vocal and instrumental talent is engaged. Tickets, 1s., 2s., and 3s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, numbered, 3s. 6d.; Stalls, 1s. To be had at the Music-sellers and Ticket-offices.

EXETER HALL.—TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—A CHORAL MEETING of this Association will be held in EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY Evening, MARCH 31st, 1857. The Chair will be taken by W. E. HICKSON, Esq., Author of "The Singing Master," and an Essay on "The Use of Singing." The CHORUS, consisting of about 800 Voices, entirely without the assistance of any Instrumental Accompaniment, will sing pieces selected from the Works of Mendelssohn, Nagell, Becker, Spohr, Webbe, and other eminent Composers. During the Interval the Rev. JOHN CURWEN will give a brief Lesson on the Method. To commence at 7.30. Doors open at 6.30. Tickets (for the Body of the Hall, 1s.; or Western Gallery, 1s. 6d.), and Books of Words (2d. each) may be obtained of Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row; Keith, Frowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Scheurmann and Co., 85, Newgate-street; Ever and Co., 390, Oxford-street; Fentum, 78, Strand; Sprague, 27, Finsbury Pavement; Tolken, 27, King William-street; Citty, Mead and Powell, 101, Whitechapel High-street; Starling, 87, Upper-street, Islington; and of any Teacher of the Method.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The above Magnificent HALL is Open Every Evening for Musical Entertainments, consisting of Selections from all the popular Opera, Choruses, Madrigals, Glee, Duets, &c., supported by Artists of Celebrity.—Commence at 7 o'clock precisely.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve.

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON have the honour to announce their new and successful entertainment, ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS, at the REGENT GALLERY QUADRANT, Every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Eight o'clock. Saturday Morning Performance at Three o'clock.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s., which may be secured at the Gallery; or at Cadby's Pianoforte and Music Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO OF ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office. Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at the BEAUMONT INSTITUTION, Mile-end, London, March 30th; COVENTRY, April 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—LAST WEEK

of Miss F. HORTON'S (Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's) present Entertainment.—On MONDAY, MARCH 30th, and During the Week, the original ENTERTAINMENT, introduced by Mr. Myrda, Esq., of the Charing Cross, &c., in Passion Week. One Performance only—SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, at Three. In Easter Week, Every Evening at the SURREY GARDENS. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed will reappear at the Gallery with an entirely Novel Entertainment on Monday, 27th April.—Admission, 2s.; 1s.; Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery, 14, Regent-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. GEORGE LINLEY, the popular Composer, will give his ILLUSTRATIONS of the LIFE of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS at the Royal Rooms, PASSION WEEK, for Four Nights only, APRIL 6, 7, 8, and 9; introducing original Songs, Ballads, Duets, &c., written and composed expressly for this occasion. Commence at Eight. Admission, 2s.; 1s.; Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery, 14, Regent-street, daily, from Eleven till Four; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

GENERAL TOM THUMB RIDES IN HIS MINIATURE CHARIOT every day to and from his Levees; also occasionally in the Public Parks. He performs three times daily, at PRINCE OF WALES PALACE, 209, Regent-street, from Half-past Twelve to Two, Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. New Songs, Dances, and Imitations, including "Villikins" and "Robbin' Around," in character. Patronised by her Majesty and the Nobility and Gentry. Admission, 1s. and 2s.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS open during PASSION and EASTER WEEKS.—Mr. THACKERAY will deliver his Lectures on the FOUR GEORGES in Passion Week (April 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th). Admission to Area, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Orchestra Stalls, 3s., or 1s. for the seats. Miss F. HORTON (Mr. and Mrs. German Reed) will give their popular last performance of their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS during Easter Week, commencing Monday, April 13th. For further particulars apply at the offices of the Royal Surrey Gardens; and at Julien and Co.'s, Regent-street.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will reappear at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, on Monday, April 27, in an entirely new Entertainment. W. ELLIS, Sec.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR will be EXHIBITED at GRANTHAM the week commencing March 30th; after which it will visit Nottingham, Cambridge, and probably Lincoln and Leicester.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution.—The above Society's TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN PAINTERS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Instruction in the Art and Scientific Principles of Photography, by THOMAS FREDERICK HARDWICH, Esq., Lecturer in Photography.—Mr. Hardwich proposes to begin, on MONDAY, APRIL 6th, his LECTURES on the SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES of PHOTOGRAPHY, illustrated by Practical Demonstrations in the Art. For a Prospectus apply to J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London. H. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.—MATRICULATION CLASSES.—GENTLEMEN who are desirous of MATRICULATING at the UNIVERSITY of LONDON next JULY are requested to communicate immediately with Mount-street, March 18, 1857. ASTROP CARISS, Secretary.

KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL and CHEMICAL COLLEGE, Lower Kennington-lane, near London. Principal—J. C. NESBITT, F.G.S., F.C.S., &c.

Youths intending to become Farmers, Land Stewards, Chemical and Manure Manufacturers, or Managers of Mining Property, will find the course of instruction in the College such as to fully qualify them for their respective pursuits. The terms for senior and junior Students may be known on application to the Principal.

ANALYTICAL AND ASSAY DEPARTMENT. Analyses and Assays of every description are promptly and accurately executed in the Laboratories of the College.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for the ASSURANCE of LIVES and the GUARANTEE of FIDELITY in SITUATIONS of TRUST.

Capital, Half a Million; Revenue, £50,000 per annum. All of whom are Shareholders. George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P. James Heywood, Esq., M.P., F.R.S. Joshua Proctor Brown Westhead, Esq. George Frederick Muniz, Esq., M.P. Manchester, & Lea; Castle, Kidderminster. Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. Chief Office—2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, No. 50, Regent-street, London. CITY BRANCH.—No. 14, Cornhill, London. Established 1806. Policy Holders' Capital, £1,369,704. Annual Income, £173,706. Bonuses declared, £960,000. Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £2,660,838.

President.—The Right Hon. Earl Grey. DIRECTORS. Henry B. Alexander, Esq., Chairman. George Dacre, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Henry Blandine, Esq., M.P. Ashley Hall, Esq., M.P. William Judd, Esq. George Round, Esq. Sir Richard D. King, Bart. The Rev. James Sherman. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. The Rev. Isaac Spencer. Thomas Mangham, Esq. Frederick Squire, Esq. Benjamin Oliveira, Esq., M.P., F.R.S. William Henry Stone, Esq. Managing Director—John A. Beaumont, Esq. Secretary—John Hoddinott, Esq. Physician: John Maclean, M.D., F.R.S., 29, Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square.

The Profits (subject to a trifling deduction) are divided among the Insured. The plan upon which they are divided gives to each party insured a share proportionate to the amount of the Premiums he has contributed.

In addition to this advantage which is now offered to the Policy-holders in this Office, an annual dividend or bonus is made to each Policy in anticipation of the Quinquennial Division of Profits.

The following Extract, from the List of Claims paid by the "Provident," is published with the sanction of the parties interested in the Policies, some of whom have accompanied their acknowledgment of the unexpected advantages with an earnest desire that the widest circulation may be given to the publication:—

No. of Policy.	Date of Policy.	Life Insured.	Sum Insured.	Sum Paid.
3095	1819	John Benett, Esq., M.P., Pythouse, Wilts .. ..	5000	8487 9 9
2930	1815	Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., Denton House, near Grantham .. ..	3000	5338 6 0
2885	1818	Count Wratislaw, Rugby .. ..	20 0	3214 9 7
676	1829	The Right Hon. Earl of Portsmouth .. ..	1000	2001 13 11
3608	1820	Thomas Worthington, Esq., Dublin .. ..	1000	1827 4 7
6905	1829	Henry G. Bevan, Esq., Limerick .. ..	1000	1777 3 8
3159	1819	Mrs. Frances Richardson, Knaresborough .. ..	500	1094 15 2
5362	1824	Do ditto .. ..	500	1069 16 10
1358	1811	Mr. George Burrell, York .. ..	500	1070 15 9

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A London Solicitor, in good practice, is willing to receive a YOUNG GENTLEMAN as ARTICLED CLERK, to whom every opportunity will be afforded to prepare himself for the duties of his profession. Address, in the first instance, by letter, to D. E. F., care of Messrs. Stevens and Norton, Law Bookellers, Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C.

DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MARINE RESIDENCE TO LET, Furnished, containing three sitting-rooms, seven bed-rooms, and dressing-room, with excellent domestic offices; also, three-stalled stable and coachhouse, and a productive garden. The house commands an extensive land and sea view, including the well-known St. Michael's Mount, and is within a few minutes' walk of Penzance.—For further particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS CARN, with Messrs. Crocker and Co., Builders and House Agents, Penzance.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO BE LET,

In a delightful Hunting and Fishing locality, in the county of Herts. The House comprises spacious Drawing and Dining Rooms, Five good Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Offices, Wine and Coal Cellars, with Two Three-stalled Stables, Carriage and Chaise House, productive Garden, Orchard, and Meadows (about five acres), with a Light of Fishing in the river Colne, a celebrated river for fish; the whole surrounded with large Parks and Seats of the neighbouring Gentry. Rent £50 per annum.—Apply on the Premises, Mill-end, Rickmansworth, Herts, near the Watford Station on the London and North-Western Railway.

SELECT VILLA RESIDENCES.—Arrangements have been made for erecting, this season, a further number of houses for private residences in the delightful neighbourhood of Spring Grove, on the Windsor Line. London termini—Waterloo and Fenchurch-street. Houses may be built in any style, but the plans now in general use on the estate are considered to afford the utmost accommodation at the smallest cost. The prices of them vary from £500 to £2000 each. The expenses of Roads and Sewers, and all charges, are covered by these payments, for which the houses are completely finished fit for occupation. A portion of the purchase-money may, if desired, remain for a term as a charge on the property, to be liquidated by seven or ten annual payments. In such cases, by the addition of a small yearly premium, the property may be left free from debt in case of death, whilst any portion of the purchase-money remains unpaid. Further particulars and inspection of plans may be had on application, either personally or by letter, p.p., to Mr. COLE, at the Estate-office, near Spring Grove Station; or in town, at 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

FIRST-CLASS FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND for VILLA RESIDENCES, in Large or Small Plots, at SPRING GROVE, near the Station, on the Windsor Line. London Termini—Waterloo and Fenchurch-street.—For Plans and further particulars apply to Mr. Cole, at the Estate Office, near Spring Grove Station; or in Town, at 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACULAR LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel—Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Watclopocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coat of Arms is engraved on the use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double star, with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger an all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CAMDEN HOUSE SCHOOL, BRIGHTON.—Principal, Mr. WILLIAM OLDING.—As there were no Vacancies, and constant applications were being rejected, Mr. Olding has, at a considerable outlay, enlarged the premises. The Quarter commenced on Wednesday, March 25.

IKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL.—This splendid Mansion is situated amidst mountain scenery, in Yorkshire, enjoys the most exhilarating climate, and is a resort for 1000 guests. Physician, Dr. Rischmann. For Prospectus (with view) address Mr. STRACHAN, Ikley Wells, near Otley.

A DESIRABLE HOME, in a very healthy situation, with superior EDUCATION, for a YOUNG LADY, about fourteen years of age, with the only daughter (and one other) of a lady well connected, for whom she has every possible advantage. Tuition under a resident finishing governess and first-rate masters from London. Apply to M. R., Post-office, Acton, Middlesex, W.

THE AQUARIUM.—Living MARINE and FRESH-WATER ANIMALS and PLANTS, sea-water tanks, glasses, and every other requisite on sale. An illustrated priced and descriptive list on application. The Tanks by Sanders and Woodcock, at their prices.—W. ALFORD LLOYD, 19 and 20, Farnham-road, Regent's-park, London, W.

IF THE DAUGHTERS of FRANCIS GILLING, who was formerly of Leeds, afterwards a soldier, serving abroad with the late Duke of York, and was married at Leeds, but spent his latter years at Chatham, where he died about forty years ago, will APPLY to us, they will HEAR of SOMETHING GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE. If the daughters be dead their Heirs can apply.—ROBINSON and ATKINSON, Solicitors, Beverley and Hull.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



the address there is much to strengthen our hopes that Mr. Buchanan will administer the Government fairly, and increase the amity which prevails between the States and England. To the great principle of the practical measure tending to promote Free-trade, which was the last act, and perhaps the best, of Mr. Pierce's Administration, he gives his approbation. He is for modifying the tariff, and may probably go further than his predecessor, while he injures as little as possible native manufactures. The object of the lately-passed law is to put an end to restrictions on the importation of raw materials, and of such chemical and other articles as are necessary for manufactures; and to lower the duties on almost all the articles hitherto subject to Customs duties. Like Sir Robert Peel's reforms, it increases very much the number of articles which are admitted duty free, and lowers nearly all the duties still levied. It is beneficial to trade at the expense of the revenue of the United States. In fact, the sum collected there till now by Customs duties is considerably in excess of the expenditure of the Federal Government; and, as it accumulates in the public treasury—abstracting coin from circulation—it embarrasses trade, and encourages waste and corruption. Mr. Buchanan praises the measure, and declares "that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the Government;" though the President would not neglect works of defence and public utility. Regarding a ready communication by land between all the States as essential to the defence of each, he contemplates a road to unite the shores of the Atlantic with the Pacific. He is not ready to say in what mode the Government could most wisely and most economically aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work; but with a superabundant revenue, and a conviction that the duty of the Government cannot be fulfilled without a ready communication between all the States of the Union, it will not be long before, somehow or other, San Francisco will be connected by rail with New York.

On the whole, Mr. Buchanan's inaugural address is plain, clear, and rational; making us hope from his Administration a just system of foreign policy, and a domestic policy calculated to assuage internal animosities, stop violent contentions, check official corruption, and promote social improvement. All Europe is interested in his success, for its prosperity and freedom will be increased by the increased prosperity and increased freedom of the great country which is destined to be the home of continual streams of emigrants from Europe.

THE relations of two such States as Sardinia and Austria can never become cordial as long as the latter retains a footing in Italy. It is not because the one is constitutional and the other despotic that their mutual antipathy exists. Great Britain and France are exceedingly good friends, although their forms of government differ so widely; and Sardinia and Austria might be closely united in political friendship were Austria purely an Austrian and not an Italian Power. Deprived of Lombardy and Venice, or having exchanged those provinces, by her own free will and the consent of Europe, for Moldavia and Wallachia, the Court of Vienna would have no more reason to quarrel with Sardinia than with Hanover or Portugal. But under actual circumstances friendship is impossible between Vienna and Turin; and peace is only kept because Europe will not allow them to go to war. Austria is in so false a position in Italy that she can take no step to right herself, except one great step, which she never will take, unless upon compulsion, and in the *melée* of a European struggle. That step is to go out of Italy altogether, and leave the Italians to themselves. This might have been managed in the years 1853 and 1854 to the great advantage of the whole of civilised Europe, and to the detriment of no Power except Russia, which merited punishment, and ought to have received it. But this consummation was prevented by the timidity of British and French statesmen, and in a greater degree by the pusillanimity of Austria herself. Ultimately a peace, or the semblance of one, was made, leaving Italy unsatisfied, and with fire smouldering in the hearts of her people, needing only an accident to break out into flames. It certainly is not the policy of Sardinia, who is weak in men and money, to quarrel with a strong Power like Austria; but surely the statesmen of Austria—if any such there be—should see still more clearly that it is not their policy to quarrel with Sardinia. The greater the soreness that Austria betrays with regard to Italy, or any Italian State, the greater the encouragement that will be afforded to the malcontents of Lombardy and Venice, and the more vivid the hopes that will be excited wherever Italian patriotism exists, whether it be at Rome, at Naples, at Florence, at Milan, or at Turin. The Emperor of Austria ought not to have expected on his visit to Italy that the King of Sardinia would offer him any congratulations. He ought not to have been surprised or offended if the free press of Turin and Genoa commented upon his reception at Milan and Venice as a free press has the habit of commenting upon public events of such high importance and significance. He ought not to have blamed the King of Sardinia for declining to interfere with the press. He ought not to have made a personal matter of such refusal. He ought not to have instructed Count Buol to lecture an independent Monarch on the internal government of his States, especially when the independent Monarch was in the strict exercise of his right. And, lastly, he should not have betrayed his feelings by the withdrawal of his Ambassador from Turin as he has lately done, and by the dismissal of the Sardinian Ambassador from Vienna. Of course the Emperor of Austria will proceed no further. He will not declare war against Sardinia; and Sardinia, on her part, being the weaker vessel, will submit to the affront, and find out, if she have not already made the discovery, that Turin will be none the worse for the absence of the Austrian Envoy; and that the world will wag quite as merrily as of yore, although there is one Italian the less in the courtly circles of Vienna. In such a dispute all the loss is on the part of Austria, and all the gain on the part of Sardinia. Austria loses dignity and Sardinia gains the sympathy of all the Italians; whilst, by a natural but none the less deplorable complication, Russia, which dislikes revolutions, but which dislikes Austria still more, takes pains to show the Italians that, come what will, she will not do in Italy what she did in Hungary. The Empress Dowager of Russia goes

to Nice for the benefit of her health, and the Grand Duke Constantine joins his mother in that city; but they avoid the Austrian dominions on their way. They make an inconvenient circuit in order not to set foot on the Austrian soil; and all Italy, except the Pope and the priests of Rome, and the King and the lazzaroni of Naples, take courage from the circumstance and the meaning that lies beneath it. The question of Italy is complicated enough in itself; but of all the Powers on the earth Austria is not the one that by any display of personal pique, or undue susceptibility, should add to the difficulties that beset it.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE, GOLDEN-LANE, SCHOOL.—A dinner was given at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday, to commemorate the opening of this school (an engraving of which appeared in our Journal of last week). Lord John Russell presided, and about a hundred gentlemen, clergymen, and others, who take an interest in the education of the people, gathered round him on the occasion. The sum of £495 was collected for the support of the schools. We have great pleasure in stating that the labours of the Rev. Mr. Rogers have not passed without recognition from her Majesty, for the announcement was made in the room, and received in a spirit of congratulation, that he had been appointed one of the Queen's chaplains.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.—The forty-second anniversary festival of this charity was celebrated on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, under the presidency of the Marquis of Westminster. The noble chairman was supported by Sir John Boileau, the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, Sheriff Mechi, William Kirby, Esq., James Capel, Esq., Professor Christmas, and 140 gentlemen, including several leading merchants and influential persons who take a strong interest in the cause of charity. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to £3358 11s., including £52 10s. from the chairman, and £1000 from an anonymous donor. The above sum exceeds by several hundreds that collected on any previous occasion.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The centenary festival of this institution was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, the Duke of Argyll in the chair. After the usual loyal and appropriate toasts the national anthem was sung by the children of the school in a manner which elicited the praise of all present. In the course of the evening a subscription was made for carrying out the objects of the institution, and the sum subscribed amounted to £1250. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appears as a contributor to the extent of £250.

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE CHURCH DISPUTE; WESTERTON v. LIDDELL: JUDGMENT.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeals of Liddell v. Westerton, and Liddell v. Beal, from the Court of Arches, delivered judgment on Saturday last. Their Lordships have concluded that crosses, as distinguished from crucifixes, having been in use as ornaments for churches from the earliest periods of Christianity, are admissible when not used as objects of superstitious reverence; and that the wooden cross erected on the chancel screen for St. Barnabas, being considered merely architectural, they advise her Majesty to reverse the judgment, considering that the laws in force respecting the consecration of any building for a church, and which forbade any subsequent alteration without a faculty from the ordinary, were sufficient to prevent any abuse in that respect. Upon the question whether the stone structure is a communion-table within the meaning of the canons and rubric, their Lordships are clearly of opinion that it is not, and they have also given a similar opinion with regard to the existence of a cross attached to the communion-table of St. Paul's, and they, therefore, recommend that upon these points the decree complained of should be affirmed. They also recommend a reversal of the sentence in reference to the credence-tables and the embroidered cloths, thinking that the question of the suitability of the cloths might be left to the discretion of the ordinary. Upon the question of the embroidered linen and lace used on the communion-table at the time of the ministrations of the holy communion, the rubric and canon prescribed the use of a fair white linen cloth, and both the learned Judges in the court below had been of opinion that embroidery and lace were not consistent with the meaning of that expression, and in this view their Lordships concurred; and they therefore advised her Majesty to affirm the decree—stating, however, that they were not disposed in any case to restrict, within narrower limits than the law had imposed, the discretion which, within those limits, is justly allowed to congregations by the rule both of the Ecclesiastical and Common Law Courts. The effect of these judgments will be, just so much of the sentence of the Arches Court on each case as awards costs against the appellants must be reversed, and that in those proceedings, as well as in the present appeals, each party will have to bear his own costs.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London, which in the previous week was 1156, was, in the week that ended last Saturday, 1195, of which 627 were deaths of males, and 568 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1198, which almost entirely agrees with the number now returned; but, as last week's deaths occurred in an increased population, the average must be raised for the purpose of comparison proportionally to the increase, in which case it will become 1314. Hence it appears that 123 persons survived last week whose names would have been inscribed on the registers if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. Eight nonagenarians died in the week; the oldest was a nurse who died in Walworth at the age of 94 years, a gentleman who died at the same age in Upper Charlotte-street, Tottenham-court-road, and a widow in the German Jews' Hospital at Mile-end, who had reached the age of 99 years. Last week the births of 939 boys and 916 girls, in all 1855 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1603.

THE LATE GREAT FRAUDS ON THE CITY OF LONDON UNION.—A meeting of representatives of the parishes in the City of London Union affected by the recent frauds of Paul and Manini was held at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, on Wednesday, to consider the best means to be adopted for the protection of the ratepayers; Mr. H. Webb in the chair. Mr. Newbon read the opinion of Mr. Garth, of the common-law bar, which has already been published, that the parish cannot be legally required to defray the losses occasioned by the defalcations of Paul and Manini. Mr. Newbon said that the parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, acting on this opinion, had given orders to resist payment. Mr. Jones, as the representative of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, laid before the meeting the opinions of Mr. Serjeant Byles and Mr. Hawkins to the same effect. Mr. Wilson, on behalf of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, read the opinion of Mr. Pashley, Q.C., who thought that the burden should fall on those who appointed Manini. Mr. Newbon read another opinion from Mr. R. Palmer, Q.C., and Mr. Sargent, to the effect that the guardians, who gave Manini an illegal order to pay the moneys he collected to the treasurer of the union, instead of the overseers of the parishes, were liable. Some discussion ensued, after which Mr. Wilson moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the late call of the guardians of the City of London Union on the various parishes, so far as it relates to the defalcations of Paul and Manini, is illegal, and should be resisted." Mr. Conigrave seconded the motion, which was put and carried. Another resolution was carried, that the representatives of the various vestries should call the ratepayers together, and propose to them to contribute ratably to the expenses that would be incurred in resisting this demand.

FIRE AT THE CLARENDON HOTEL.—This extensive establishment, situate in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, next to the Royal Institution, and extending back to Old Bond-street, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Wednesday afternoon. About half-past one o'clock smoke was observed issuing from what was first supposed to be the upper part of the Royal Institution, but shortly the roof of the Clarendon Hotel (that portion fronting Albemarle-street) was discovered to be in flames. The alarm spread throughout the West-end, and for a time the most disastrous consequences were apprehended. The firemen, however, prevented the fire from descending, and ultimately confined the damage to the destruction of the roof, although the water poured down into the suite of rooms below and saturated the contents. It appears that on Tuesday evening one of the hotel chimneys caught fire, and was allowed to burn itself out. Some sparks were probably carried underneath the slating of the roof, and resting on some of the timbers there smouldered and produced the mischief.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE STRAND.—On Monday night a fire broke out, shortly before nine o'clock, in the warehouse of Messrs. Watkinson, upholsterers, 227, Strand. The house, which ran back to the depth of the Temple, was situated at an equal distance between Thanet and Palsgrave places, to neither of which is there any thoroughfare. As soon as the fire in the warehouse of Messrs. Watkinson had got hold of the premises the combustible articles there shot forth from the back a perfect shower of flames, which in a very few minutes ignited the rear of the houses in Thanet and Palsgrave places. Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the firemen, the whole of Messrs. Watkinson's extensive warehouses were completely gutted, and the shops of Messrs. Lane and Brown both severely damaged at the back, and the others above-mentioned from Thanet to Palsgrave places also more or less damaged by fire and water.—On Tuesday morning, at half-past three o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. G. Wilson, naturalist, No. 391, Strand, a few doors from Southampton-street. The police rescued the inmates. The fire was not subdued until the house was gutted, and the adjoining houses, belonging to Mr. G. Gerrard, chemist, and Messrs. Wilson and Gandar, watchmakers, were damaged by fire and water.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PARLIAMENT met for the last time on Saturday, and was prorogued by a brief speech from the Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Sovereign. The speech announced an immediate dissolution, and the same night the writs were flying away to the constituencies. The borough elections will have taken place in the week now expiring, the counties making their choices in the course of the week that is coming. Everything betokens the most complete overthrow for the least sanguine hopes of the coalition, or combination, or concurrence of atoms, or fusion, or by whatever other euphuistic name the faction is to escape its right appellation. The majority who will give Lord Palmerston their adherence will be so large that Lord Derby may with a quiet conscience devote himself to the preliminaries of the Epsom National Convention that bears his name, while his "three serving-men" may, if they please, turn in earnest to the service of a country which places too high a value on their patriotism to think of appraising it at a salary. Lord Palmerston's address, at once bold and adroit, puts the case of the China crisis in the way in which sensible and practical men regard it, and the dreadful abuse which is therefore lavished upon it by the peace-mongering organs is as natural as contemptible. "But we can give the losers leave to chide."

Our Ambassador to the United States, Lord Napier, has received a very cordial welcome from the New York Chamber of Commerce. The address spoke earnestly of the necessity of a continued harmony of feeling and action between the two great nations of the East and West—sentiments duly reciprocated by Lord Napier. He then proceeded to Washington, which has been crowded with visitors brought by the inauguration of Mr. President Buchanan, who appears to have been besieged by place-hunters with relentless and unprecedented severity. The inaugural address is pacific and sensible, and its tone is in complete conformity with the requisitions of the American Constitution. On the Kansas question the President declares that "every inhabitant of that district shall be secured in the exercise of his constitutional rights. He repudiates any desire on the part of America to acquire fresh territory, except by means in accordance with justice and honour. A decision by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—to the effect that the Act of Congress prohibiting citizens from holding slave property north of a certain line is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void—is occasioning an extraordinary sensation, to use the stereotype phrase, and makes us think that it is as well for Englishmen that their Campbells and Cockburns have only to administer the law as it is, instead of unsettling society by reopening questions closed by the Legislature. The late President, Mr. Pierce, had been exerting himself, with success, to procure the Senate's approbation of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty; and it should be recorded to the credit of an unsatisfactory official that, though dismissed with no great *clat*, he manifested good feeling towards his successor, and abstained from the pettiness not uncommon to small men so situated. No circumstance in his official life has become him like the leaving it.

The Speaker of the late House of Commons has received his reward, having been gazetted on Tuesday as Lord Eversley of Heckfield. He carries with him into his comparative retirement the good wishes of all who knew him, either in his personal or his official capacity. The choice of his successor has become involved in difficulty. It was understood that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Wortley, was to be the Ministerial candidate; but, to every one's regret, this estimable gentleman has been suffering under illness so severe as to make it improbable that he will even be able to meet his constituents. His address, which contains but two paragraphs, adverts to the circumstances. To choose an individual so situated would be utterly unadvisable. But the Liberal side of the House does not seem to furnish any other very desirable candidate. Sir George Grey's health would disqualify him; Mr. Baines, though an excellent man, is not the sort of man wanted; nor is Mr. Fitzroy, with sundry special merits of his own. It is far from improbable, therefore, that the Ministerialists, who will come in so strongly reinforced as to be able to put any man they may like into the chair, will overlook political differences, and concede the election of Mr. Walpole, who is liked by every one, who is a gentleman by birth, by character, and by manners, and whose name and descent would seem to give him claim to position in an English House of Commons. There is also Sir F. Thesiger, another popular man, whose election would give no dissatisfaction anywhere. It is curious that the Conservatives should be able to supply two men, either of whom would be acceptable, and the Liberals not one; but the office is a peculiar one, and party considerations should not prevent its being suitably filled. The House does not want to place the best statesman, but the best "Speaker," in Lord Eversley's chair.

The journals are so completely "choked up" with election addresses and election intelligence, that ordinary social topics are dealt with in a very condensed form, and lady readers (not engaged in canvasses) declare the papers to be totally unreadable. A few trials and other incidents may, however, be gleaned by an observant reader. The final decision in the case of the Tractarian churches at Pimlico and Knightsbridge has been given, and, if Mr. Westerton relied upon it as a stimulus to his supporters for the seat he has the coolness to aspire to, he will have been sadly disappointed, for Mr. Pemberton Leigh's judgment goes against him on several points. The crosses on the screens may stand, for they are but architectural ornament. The altar must be taken away and a table substituted; but, as the same embroidered cloth may be used, as now, for covering, the article will bear the same appearance in the eyes of the congregation. The credence-tables may also remain. The only visible victory is the taking away the embroidered linen and lace from the sacrament-table. Each party pays its own costs. The question having now been finally settled, not by the church authorities (for the parties have "gone to law before the 'seculars,' and not before the saints"), it is to be hoped that the equally feeble minds which are distressed by the absence or disturbed by the presence of some carving and millinery will try to address themselves to higher and worthier considerations.

THE PRINCES OF OUDE.—We understand that the Princes of Oude are about to visit the provincial towns, to inspect their various manufactures, and that they have, through E. H. Collis, Esq., solicitor, made arrangements to visit Birmingham on the 31st inst., where they will be entertained by the Mayor, J. Ratcliff, Esq.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The anniversary festival of this national and patriotic society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, last Saturday evening, with great *clat*. The hall was decorated with the banners of the various leading clans. About 100 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to dinner, nearly all of whom were in Highland costume or in full uniform, with twenty-five officers lately belonging to the Highland Brigade in the Crimea. The Earl of Eglinton took the chair, supported by Major-General Cameron and Sir Malcolm McGregor; and there were also present Campbell of Islay, the Chisholm, Colonel A. Cameron, Sir James Grant, Sir Arthur Halkett, Archdeacon Williams, Colonel Lake and Major Treasdale (of Kars), Deputy-Sheriff Crosley, Lieutenants-Colonels Clephane, Ewart, and Spence, &c. The toast of the evening, "To the memory of Abercromby, and the Heroes who fell with him at the Battle of Alexandria," was given and drunk in solemn silence. Other complimentary toasts followed, and were eloquently responded to.





SHOP OF THE CHINESE BAKER, ESING (ALUM), AT VICTORIA, HONG-KONG.

## THE POISONINGS AT HONG-KONG.

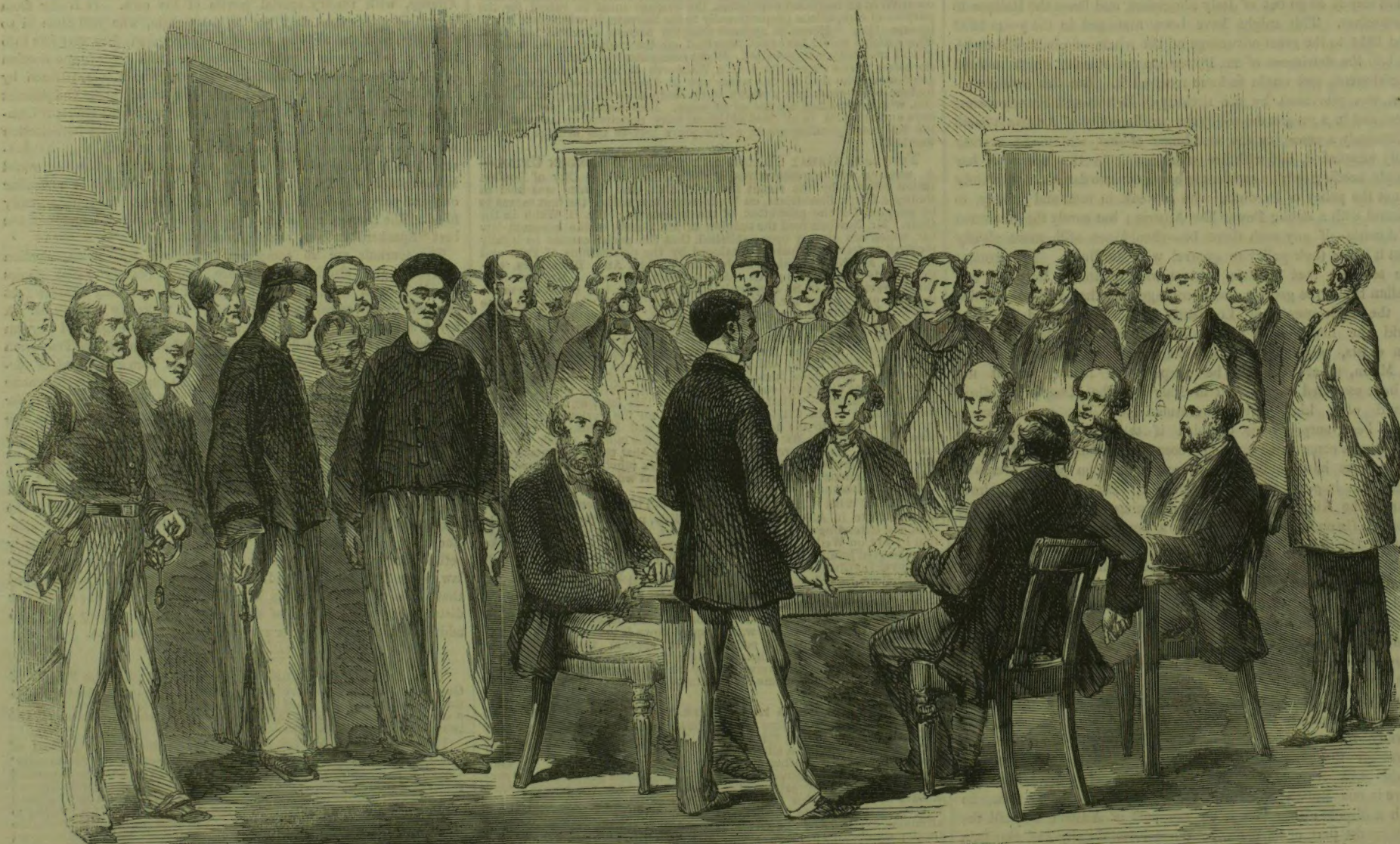
IN our Journal of last week we gave a pretty full account of this atrocious affair, from the *Hong-Kong Register*. Two or three hundred people, altogether, had partaken of the poisoned bread, but no lives had been lost.

Our Correspondent writes from Hong-Hong, Jan. 30, 1857.—“I send

you a Sketch of the house of Esing (properly called Alum) the baker who supplied the bread poisoned with arsenic from which so many people suffered in Hong-Kong, and who, with his father and eight of his workmen, are now on their trial for that crime. Also, a picture of Esing's examination at the police-office. The Chinese in profile is Alum; the full-face is his father; and the Chinese woman behind is one of his wives. These are drawn by a Portuguese

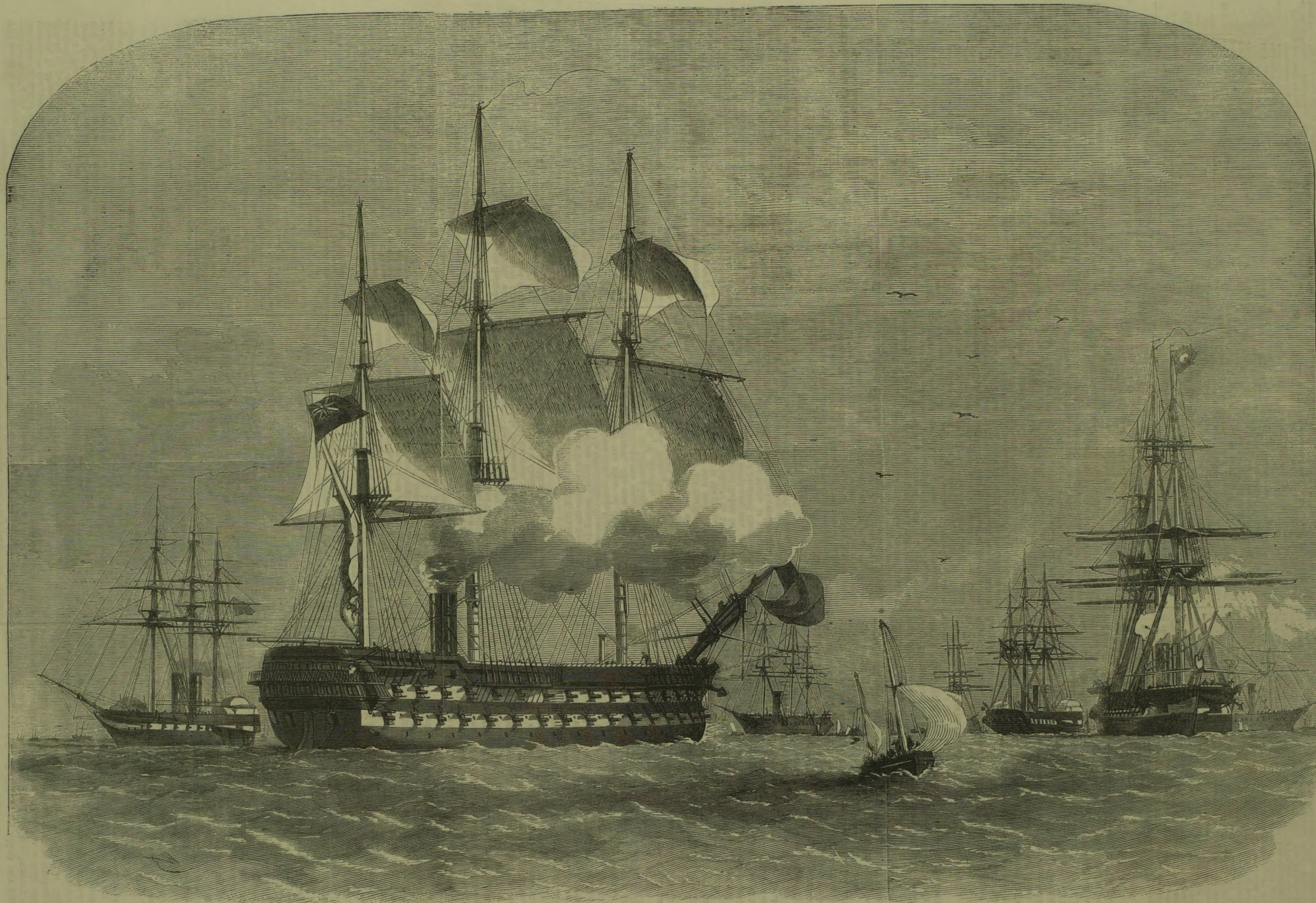
named Baptista, who is here thought a clever artist, and who was a pupil of Chinery.”

Private letters from the Chinese Seas, received at Paris, state that Alum had been tried before a Council of War legally constituted, and convicted of an attempt to poison the English Chargé d'Affaires and his family. The man was condemned to death and shot, together with three of his accomplices.



EXAMINATION AT THE POLICE-OFFICE, VICTORIA, HONG-KONG, OF ESING, THE BAKER, UPON THE CHARGE OF POISONING.





FURIOUS, 16

SANS-PAREIL, 71. TRANSIT.  
NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHINA SQUADRON.

RETRIBUTION.

SHANNON.

HIMALAYA.



## NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHINA SQUADRON.

The vessels in the accompanying Sketch are those which are now being commissioned in this country and dispatched with troops to China. The following list of ships and gun-boats have been selected for that purpose:—*Senspareil*, 71; *Shannon*, 51; *Retribution*, 28; *Furious*, 16; *Transit*, 6; *Himalaya*, 6; *Adventure*, 6; *Assistance*, 6. Gun-boats:—*Nimrod*, 6; *Surprise*, 4; *Cormorant*, 4; *Viper*, 4; *Algerine*, 2; *Firm*, 2; *Banterer*, 2; *Janus*, 2; *Brave*, 2; *Drake*, 2; *Watchful*, 2; *Lee*, 2; *Woodcock*, 2; *Kestrel*, 2; *Clown*, 2; *Teaser*, 2; *Bouncer*, 2. Of these, the three first-named vessels left last week. In addition to this fleet from England, and those already assembled at the seat of war, a far more powerful reinforcement than either of these is ordered from neighbouring stations to join Admiral Seymour's squadron with all dispatch, and there is no doubt, at the time we are writing, but that he has received material assistance from this source.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The General Commanding-in-Chief visited Portsmouth on Monday last to inspect the troops about to embark from that garrison for China. His Royal Highness was received at the Portsmouth station at eleven o'clock by Major-General Breton, commanding the South-West District. Charges for the Duke of Cambridge and Staff were provided by Major-General Breton, who conducted his Royal Highness to the Dockyard to inspect the *Transit* troop-ship, about to convey a part of the 90th Foot to China. The Duke was received at the Dockyard by Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, Rear-Admiral Superintendent Martin, and the Dockyard Staff, and conducted over the *Transit*, having minutely inspected which, they proceeded to Southsea-common to inspect the troops. There were several thousands of spectators on the ground to view the inspection of the troops, which comprised 2 field officers, 7 captains, 26 subalterns, 7 staff, 47 sergeants, 22 drummers, &c., and 783 rank and file of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 4 field officers, 10 captains, 26 subalterns, 5 staff, 50 sergeants, 18 drummers, &c., and 812 rank and file of the 82nd Foot; 4 field officers, 11 captains, 30 subalterns, 7 staff, 59 sergeants, 22 drummers, &c., and 847 rank and file of the 90th Light Infantry: total, 2442. On arriving on the ground the Duke was received with a general salute, and then Major-General Breton put the troops into review order, when they went through all the evolutions incidental to an official inspection, or field-day, except firing. At the conclusion of the movements the troops formed hollow square, from the centre of which the Duke addressed them, expressing his high admiration of the eminently-efficient manner in which they had performed the various manoeuvres, the precision of their movements, and their soldierly front, proving themselves capable of adding to the fame of their several regiments and the glory of British arms wherever they might be engaged. The bands played the National Anthem, and the Royal cortege left the field for the Government House, where the Duke of Cambridge and Staff were entertained at luncheon by Major-General Breton, the Governor of the garrison.

On Monday last upwards of 120 troops belonging to the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, with eight officers, were marched from Chatham Barracks to the fortification near Prince Henry's bastion, for the purpose of going through a course of esalading instructions with the troops of the Royal Engineers. It is intended to have the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiments stationed at Chatham instructed in esalading operations during the ensuing summer.

The regulations for the ordinary summer drills were on Saturday issued to the commanding officers of battalions at Woolwich, withdrawing the orders for the country march, which has taken place on Mondays during winter, and substituting the usual field drills. The common consequently presented a scene of much attraction on Monday morning. Eight divisions of the Royal Marine forces, accompanied by their respective officers, and attended by the regimental band, were drawn out, under the command of Colonel Stransham, C.B., Second Commandant of the Marine garrison at Woolwich, and after marching past they were put through a series of battalion movements and light manoeuvres, and thrown out in skirmishing order over the field. The whole of the Royal Artillery recruits were likewise drawn out in review order, and went through the usual routine of field exercises, firing volleys of musketry, &c.

The four companies of Artillery under orders for China were inspected at Woolwich, on Monday morning, by Colonel Harding, Acting Commandant, attended by Colonel Bloomfield, Brigade-Major Shaw, and the garrison Staff. Passing down the lines, the Colonel addressed the men individually, and inquired if they had any complaints to make, which was answered in every instance in the negative. The appearance of the troops indicated the most perfect health and superior military deportment. Each company consists of two Captains, two Field Lieutenants, one Surgeon, fourteen non-commissioned officers, and 128 gunners. No transport-ship has up to the present been appointed for conveying them.

The freight-ship *Violet*, from the London Docks, was moored at Woolwich Arsenal on Wednesday for the purpose of shipping a cargo of war stores for China. A portion of the freight will consist of three complete three-pounder batteries, which are in course of being fitted out in the Royal Carriage Department of the Arsenal for use in China. These small batteries are intended for mountain service, and to be removed, as may be necessary, by the native ponies. The ammunition waggons, which are covered with tarpaulin, are about the size of an ordinary handbarrow.

The 23rd Company of Royal Engineers, and the detachment of 200 orderlies of the Medical Staff Corps, at Chatham, are to be held in readiness for immediate embarkation for service in China. The whole of the non-commissioned officers and men have been inspected, and they are in readiness for embarkation at instant notice.

## THE WEATHER.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 58 feet above level of sea, reduced, and corrected.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
Mar. 19	29.915	53.0	44.4	47.5	47.0	46.6	52.8	52.5	W.	10	0.200
" 20	29.992	48.5	43.0	44.1	46.6	45.4	46.2	43.5	SE.	7	0.000
" 21	30.120	40.6	29.6	34.6	36.9	33.6	38.1	33.7	E.	5	0.000
" 22	29.903	36.4	26.0	30.9	32.7	32.7	35.0	34.5	N.	10	0.208
" 23	29.708	42.0	30.2	36.1	36.7	35.5	41.8	38.2	S.	6	0.000
" 24	29.693	47.2	26.3	38.9	40.0	37.7	46.3	40.6	SE.	8	0.000
" 25	29.508	46.3	35.5	41.1	43.8	41.7	44.8	43.8	SE.	10	0.004
Means	29.834	44.9	33.6	39.0	40.5	39.0	43.6	41.0			0.412

The range of temperature during the week was 27 degrees. A heavy fall of snow took place on the morning and forenoon of March 22, and occasional heavy snow showers were falling during the evening of the same day. The ground was covered to the depth of an inch at midnight of the 22nd, but it had altogether disappeared by the following morning, although a few flakes were falling during the forenoon of the 23rd. Rain was falling on the forenoon and afternoon of the 19th, and a few drops fell on the afternoon of the 25th. The ground was covered with hoar-frost on the nights of the 21st and 23rd.

The sky was clear on the evening of the 20th, on the morning of the 21st, and on the night of the 23rd; and on the latter occasion the zodiacal light was noticed. The weather was very rough and stormy throughout the 22nd. Mist lay about the horizon on the days of the 19th and 25th.

J. BREEN.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Tempera- ture of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.				0-10				Miles.	Inches
MAR. 18	29.770	50.2	44.5	87	8	35.7	62.3	E.	162	.000
" 19	29.895	50.4	48.2	93	10	47.5	54.8	SSW,ENE,SE.	103	.103
" 20	29.964	45.5	41.9	88	8	48.2	49.5	E.	426	.000
" 21	30.018	34.1	23.4	68	5	34.3	40.6	E. NE.	889	.024
" 22	29.814	34.6	28.6	81	10	29.3	39.9	NW.	302	.000
" 23	29.689	36.0	27.8	75	5	30.9	43.2	S.	224	.003
" 24	29.592	40.5	29.9	69	9	30.9	47.3	SE. E.	356	.000

ERRATUM.—For 30.886 inches, Barometer, March 17, read 29.826.

From March 20th, 10 a.m., till March 21st, 10 p.m., the total movement of the wind in 36 hours was 1190 miles. From 8 a.m. till 1 p.m. of the 21st, when the gale was at its height, the average velocity of the wind was 424 miles per hour.

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the

first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### EARL AMHERST.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT AMHERST, G.C.H., Earl Amherst, of Aracan, in the East Indies, Viscount Holmesdale, of Holmesdale, in the county of Kent, and Baron Amherst, of Montreal, in the same county, and a Privy Councillor, was the only son of Lieutenant-General William Amherst, and nephew of the celebrated Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in North America, Jeffery Amherst, who was made Baron Amherst in 1776, and also Baron Amherst with an extended limitation in 1788. William Pitt, Earl Amherst, the subject of this notice, was born in January, 1773. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. and M.A. He succeeded



his uncle in his second Barony of Amherst the 3rd August, 1797. He was, in 1816, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of China. He left England in the *Alceste*, in the February of 1816, on this mission, and arrived at Peking, but, when there, he refused to submit to the humiliating ceremonies of the Imperial Court, and was refused admission to the Emperor's presence; thus his Embassy proved useless. On his return in the *Alceste* he was wrecked off the Island of Pulo-Leat. Further on his way back, he visited the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, and was honoured with several interviews. He subsequently was appointed Governor-General of India, and for his services there was on the 2nd December, 1826, created Earl Amherst and Viscount Holmesdale. The Earl married first, the 24th July, 1800, Sarah, Countess Dowager of Plymouth, relict of Other-Hickman, the fifth Earl of Plymouth, and daughter of Lord Archer, by which lady (who died in 1838) he had one son and one daughter: the latter is the wife of Sir John Hay Williams, Bart., of Bodolwyddan. Earl Amherst married again on the 25th May, 1839, his second wife being also a Countess Dowager of Plymouth—viz., Mary, the relict of Other-Archer, sixth Earl of Plymouth, and eldest daughter and coheir of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset, by which lady, who survives him, he had no issue. Earl Amherst, after his second marriage, retired from politics into the magnificent seclusion of his beautiful seat, Knole, near Sevenoaks, and devoted himself chiefly to the management and improvement of his Kentish estates and the bettering of his poorer tenantry there. His Lordship, amid very general regret, died at Knole on the 13th inst. He is succeeded by his only son, William Pitt, Viscount Holmesdale, now second Earl Amherst, who was born in 1805, and married, in 1834, Gertrude, sixth daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, Bishop of Carlisle, by whom he has had issue six sons and six daughters: his eldest son, William Archer, is a Captain in the Guards.

### LADY ELIZABETH MARY BAKER.

THE LADY ELIZABETH MARY BAKER was the fourth daughter of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, by his wife Emilia Olivia, only daughter and heiress of St. George Usher, Lord St. George, and was sister of the present Duke of Leinster. She was born the 30th October, 1780, and was married, the 22nd July, 1805, to Sir Edward Littlehales Baker, first Baronet, of Ranston, Dorset, who honourably filled many important public offices in Canada and Ireland. He was for nineteen years Secretary for the Irish Military Department. He died the 4th March, 1825, leaving by his marriage with Lady Elizabeth four sons and four daughters. The eldest son is the present Sir Edward Baker Baker, Bart.; two other sons died officers in 1847; and the fourth son, the Rev. Talbot Hastings Bendall Baker, is Rector of Preston Weymouth. Of Lady Elizabeth's daughters, one, Geraldine Laura, is the wife of H. Hutchings, Esq., of Sandford Orcas, Somerset; and another, the eldest surviving, Emilia Maria, is married to Thomas Mills Goodlake, Esq., of Wadley House, Berks, and her son, G. L. Goodlake, a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, has obtained the Victoria Cross. Lady Elizabeth Baker died on the 28th ultimo.

### MR. SERJEANT WILKINS.

CHARLES WILKINS, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law with a patent of precedence, one of the most eloquent and popular advocates of his time, was the son of a gentleman in the medical profession at Islington. He himself was also educated for the practice of surgery and medicine; but he was induced, no doubt from a conviction of his own powers of speaking, to relinquish the silent arts and to enter the forensic arena. He was called to the English Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, on the 12th of June, 1835, and joined the Northern Circuit. He first came into notice as an able defender of prisoners at the Quarter Sessions for South Lancashire, and at the Liverpool Assizes. He afterwards went the West Riding Sessions, and won further distinction there and in the criminal courts of York and other towns of the circuit. He was also beginning to obtain a reputation in the Central Criminal Court in London, when, in 1845, he was made a Serjeant-at-Law, and he then attached himself more to the civil side of the Common Law Courts. His success speedily increased. His business in town, and especially on the Northern Circuit, became enormous. As a forensic orator, and a cross-examiner of witnesses, Mr. Serjeant Wilkins had, indeed, few equals. His effect in producing feelings, whether serious or mirthful, on his audience was not unlike what is related of Curran. His tact and skill in dealing with an adverse, and particularly with an untruthful, witness were wonderful. Serjeant Wilkins was latterly employed in most great cases where eloquence had a chance of telling; and, since Mr. Charles Phillips left the Central Criminal Court, few trials of note occurred there without his being on one side or the other. The learned Serjeant was rising fast to the very summit of his profession when, some two years ago, the extreme toil consequent upon too-constant exertion and energies overtaxed induced an illness from which he never recovered. His health and strength gradually declined, and, after a severe struggle, he died, on the 5th instant, at his chambers in the Temple, to the deep regret of his professional brethren and his numerous friends and acquaintance.

ERRATUM.—Through a mistake of the artist, the arms of Sir William Domville, Bart., of St. Albans, were in a recent Number attached to the obituary notice of Sir Compton Domville, Bart. The family arms of both Baronets are alike, but the additional quartering, incorrectly given, belongs to Sir William Domville only.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. John Savile, Earl of Scarborough, Viscount Lumley, has been sworn under £14,000 personality within the province of Canterbury.—The Very Rev. William Rowe Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, and Rector of Great Chart, Ashford, Kent, £12,000 personality.—Lieut.-General Sir John Owen, K.C.B., K.H., Connaught-terrace, £7000.—Robert Henry Close, Esq., Montagu-square, £30,000.—Joseph Railton, Esq., of Snittlegarth, Cumberland, £40,000 within the province of Canterbury.—William Swain, Esq., merchant, Bridport, £30,000.—Miss Mary Morley, of the Lawns, Clapham, £16,000, and has bequeathed to the Dipton Congregational Chapel, London Missionary Society, Bible Society, City Mission, and Religious Tract Society, £100 each.

THE EAST INDIA POLICE SYSTEM IN BENGAL.—A copy of a despatch relating to the system of police in the Bengal Presidency was laid before the late House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Kinnaird, the ex-member for Perth. To remedy the existing evils, namely, the failure of the police to repress crime, it is proposed to separate the police from the administration of the land revenue—to take the management of the police of each district out of the hands of the magistrate, and commit it to a European officer, with no other duty to discharge; and, finally, to raise the status and secure the honesty of the police.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE last struggles of a dying Parliament are seldom very dignified or very interesting. In the present case there has, however, been a peculiarity. The House of Commons, which was actually going to trial before the constituencies, did not take any of the latest opportunities of appealing by speeches to the country; while the House of Lords, which has no constituency except public opinion, made to the last, galvanised efforts to prove the capabilities and the patriotism of its members. On the last night of their Lordships' sitting there took place a supplemental debate on the state of the country, because Lord Ellenborough was unable to deliver a certain speech which he had mentally propounded as a part of the discussion on Lord Derby's last night of the Session. It is well known that Lord Ellenborough is a humourist, and humourists are by their very constitution a little mischievous. It had certainly not escaped his Lordship that on the evening in question the Ministers were to dine with the Lord Mayor, and a demonstration was expected in their favour. Of course among the chief guests the leader of the House of Lords was numbered. On the order-book of the House were the last stages of certain formal bills—among them the Appropriation Bill, a mysterious specimen of Parliamentary sleight-of-hand, without which the voting of millions is practically useless to the Treasury. At a little after five all the other bills were disposed of; the third reading of the Appropriation Bill had been just mumbled by the Chancellor, and Lord Granville had half risen to move the adjournment, when, to his consternation, up rose the tall gaunt figure of the Earl of Ellenborough, and the manner in which he stated that he had a few words to say was, as usual, portentous of an oration. Now, taken as a whole, considering almost every quality that belongs to a Parliamentary orator, Lord Ellenborough is, perhaps, the best speaker in the Legislature. The House always listens to him cheerfully and readily. But on this occasion Lord Granville certainly looked as if he rued the day when he was induced to continue in a position in the House of Lords which they say he has been anxious to be relieved from. To have to answer a first-rate speech, so elaborately prepared as to be the perfection of simplicity in matter and delivery, full of points, and uttered with such an air of abstraction as regarded the fidgettiness of the Ministerial leader, when the Lord Mayor was expecting him, and Lady Granville was waiting in her carriage at the door of the House, was a trial indeed. It is wonderful how well Lord Granville acquitted himself. His readiness and the neatness with which he glanced at all the topics of his opponent's speech were infinitely creditable to him. His troubles were not half over, though; for he had to endure the (under the circumstances of a nobleman being kept from going to a dinner of consequence) heartless platitudinising of Lord Malmesbury; and worse, the distressing patriotism of Lord Montague, who is so successful in denouncing defects in financial functionaries—on the principle, no doubt, which makes a retired smuggler the best Custom-house officer. One by one the Ministers present smiled grimly at Lord Granville, and went away; and when Lord Grey mercifully released him, at nearly half-past seven, he had sat alone on the Ministerial benches for nearly half an hour, to the malicious amusement, no doubt, of those Peers whom the Lord Mayor had not delighted to honour. He did get to the Mansion-house at last (they say he must have put on his official uniform in his carriage); but, judging from the very strong language in which he spoke in the course of his speech of the excellent dinner he had made, it is to be inferred that he "did protest too much," and that he only came in for the second course after all.

There could hardly be a more significant mark of the little interest that is taken in the present election than the circumstance of, all things considered, the really numerous attendance by members of the House of Commons on the day of the prorogation. Why were they not among their constituencies? The way in which Sir James Graham, for instance, came in and took his seat would have deceived a stranger into the notion that an ordinary sitting was about to take place; and, when a new member absolutely presented himself at the table to be sworn in, but for the laughter that the proceeding caused, one might have supposed that the impending dissolution was a mythical threat, and not an actuality within an hour and a half of its birth. To be sure, the member who was ambitious to represent his constituents for a term which could be counted by minutes was an Irish member with a very Irish name; so that it was not so surprising as it might otherwise have been.

A curious spectacle is a prorogation by commission. It bears about the proportion to the same ceremony, when graced by her Majesty's presence, as one of Mr. Robson's farces does to Mr. Kean's "Richard III." The Lords Commissioners do look so like some of the gentlemen who do mock heroics in burlesques, and the tumbling in of the members of the Lower House into the bar sounds so like the rush of people into the pit, that a theatrical comparison is unavoidable.

The deserted House of Commons during the delivery of the Speech in the Lords was, however, not without a feature. Alone on the Opposition bench sat the leader of the Opposition, wrapped in thought. It was not exactly known what he meant until his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire came out. Then one could not help thinking that it was composed in that short interval of intense stillness and silence which the House of Commons enjoyed before the return of the Speaker, accompanied rather than attended by the Serjeant-at-Arms, divested of the mace, that symbol of the existence of the House, and followed pell-mell by a few solemn-looking members, who gathered round the table to hear a repetition of the Speech from the Throne, and to take the last grasp of the hand from that high officer, who had served them so long and so well; and then the Parliament was no more, and its place knew it no longer.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN PERSIA.—General Sir James Outram, with his personal and part of his general Staff, left Bombay on the night of the 15th, on board the steam-frigate *Semiramis*, and touched at Kurra-chee on the 19th, where he remained a few hours to communicate with Colonel Jacob (who has lately been appointed Brigadier-General) respecting the speedy transport of 800 of the Scinde Horse to the seat of war, and on other important matters connected with our future operations, in which the renowned Colonel is destined, we hope, to play a conspicuous part. The *Semiramis* came to anchor in Bushire roads at 1 p.m. of the 27th. Sir James, after visiting the residency, rode out to the camp, situate about two miles from the town, dined at the Staff mess, and spent the night in General Stalker's tent. The next morning he held a conference with General Stalker and the Political Resident. If everything progresses favourably we should not be surprised to hear that, on the arrival of the first detachments of the Second Division from Bombay, they were dispatched forthwith to Mohammereh, to take possession of that place before the Persians have had time to intrench themselves more strongly. In that case, it is presumed that Sir James would so fortify the intrenched camp before Bushire as to be able to detach about 2000 men to join the expedition against Mohammereh. No delay whatever would occur in this arrangement in any plans that may be devised against Shiraz, inasmuch as, from want of baggage animals (which are not likely to be forthcoming in sufficient numbers for three or four months at least), no attempt can be made in that direction beyond, perhaps, obtaining a more salubrious encampment for the troops, should they be obliged to remain here during the hot season.—Letter from Bushire, Jan. 31.



## MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC gave the first concert of the season, for the exhibition of the pupils, on Tuesday morning, at the Institution, in Tenterden-street. The rooms were crowded with an assemblage of amateurs who take an interest in the progress of music in England, the relatives and friends of the pupils, and the most eminent members of the musical profession. Prince Albert honoured the concert with his presence; and all the Professors of the Academy were presented to his Royal Highness by the Earl of Westmoreland, the chairman of the Committee of Management. The concert consisted of an excellent selection of classical music, chiefly sacred, as being appropriate to the season of Lent. The instrumental orchestra and chorus were complete and powerful. Mr. Lucas acted as conductor. The principal pieces performed were Mendelssohn's sacred cantata "Praise Jehovah"—the solo parts sung by Miss Whyte, Miss Shepherd, Mr. Goodban, and Mr. Towers; Beethoven's Choral Fantasia for the pianoforte, orchestra, and chorus—the piano part played by Miss Parton, a young lady of great talent, who promises to be a first-rate pianist; a selection from Costa's "Eli"; and a selection from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." These, and several other things, were executed in a manner which did great honour to the youthful performers and their instructors. Miss Whyte, Miss Spiller, Miss Shepherd, and Miss Fosbroke, especially distinguished themselves. On this occasion there were not, as there generally are, any specimens of the proficiency of the pupils in the highest branch of their studies—the art of composition. But this department, we know, is not neglected; and we shall, doubtless, have proofs, in the course of the season, of the attention which it receives.

THE first of Mr. WALTER MACFARREN'S pianoforte concerts took place on Monday evening, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. His character as a pianist was most successfully tested by his able performance of Mendelssohn's fantasia in F sharp minor; of his own two very pleasing little pieces, "Madeline" and "May-morn;" of Mozart's duet in F, along with Mr. Cipriani Potter; of Beethoven's sonata in C minor for the piano and violin, with Mr. Sainton; and of his own admirable sonata (MS.) for the same instruments, and with the same excellent artist. His two expressive songs to the exquisite poetry of Burns, and some other vocal pieces, were charmingly sung by Miss Dolby. The concert altogether was highly interesting and successful.

ON Wednesday evening HERR PAUER, the eminent composer and pianist, began a series of *soirées musicales*, at Willis's Rooms, which were crowded with fashionable company. The entertainment was of high excellence. Its most remarkable feature was M. Pauer's own quintet in F major for the pianoforte, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, in which he was accompanied by Messrs. Barret, Lazarus, Harper, and Hauser. It is a masterly work, combining the symmetrical forms and graceful melodies of the Mozart school with the brilliant execution of the present time. The other principal pieces were Mendelssohn's sonata in D for the piano and violoncello, beautifully played by M. Pauer and Signor Piatini; Beethoven's trio in E flat, Op. 70, in which M. Pauer was accompanied by Molière and Piatini; and a pianoforte solo, "Morgen wandlung," composed and performed by Herr Pauer. Several German *Lieder* were charmingly sung by Madame Pauer, who has a fine contralto voice, and is an accomplished artist.

THE great success of Miss ARABELLA GODDARD'S Chamber Pianoforte Concerts, at her residence in Welbeck-street, has induced her to give a second series, which began on Wednesday evening. Having fully described the concerts of the former series, it is sufficient now to say that the concert of Wednesday was of a similar character, equally excellent, and equally successful. Her rooms were crowded to the doors, and the audience were enchanted with the brilliancy, force, delicacy, and expression of her various performances.

THE Italian Operas at the Dublin Theatre Royal go on with undiminished success. Miss Catherine Hayes has appeared in a variety of characters—*Lucia*, *Norma*, *Norina* (in "Don Pasquale"), and, lastly, *Linda di Chamouni*, which she performed on Monday last. In all of these parts she has been received with acclamations by crowded houses. The operas, in their ensemble, are got up and performed in a manner not unworthy of the Irish metropolis; and we observe, in particular, that Mr. Tennant, the young tenor-singer, is making decided progress in public favour.

MR. GYE has announced the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, at the Lyceum Theatre, on the 14th of April, the same night on which her Majesty's Theatre is to open.

M. JULIEN, it is said, with his famous orchestra, is about to make the tour of the principal towns in Holland.

VERDI has produced a new opera at Venice. It is called "Simone Boccanera." The accounts of its success are so conflicting that it is impossible at present to come to the truth.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—The customary annual performance of the "Messiah" takes place on Wednesday, the 8th of April. Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss, principal vocalists.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

HAYMARKET.—A new piece, produced on Thursday week, and written by Mr. Bayle Bernard, has been particularly unfortunate. It is entitled "A Life's Trial," is in four acts, and covers a period of ten years; thus giving to each of the individuals time for accomplishing a change of fortune, character, and conduct. The action, of course, is exceedingly desultory; and, though the illustrative scenes are picturesque and interesting from local associations, we cannot say that the business is at all exciting, or comes specially home to the bosom. The merit for the most part consists in clever minute stage manipulations; and when it was discovered that these small doings led to a still smaller result in the catastrophe, the dissatisfaction of the audience was, indeed, audibly expressed. Mr. Buckstone's character of the grocer who, in aping the gentleman, loses his business, and is reduced to carrying parcels at an inn, has some humour in it; and another character, supported by Mr. Compton, of a *Captain Tatters*, who becomes a showman and teacher of calisthenics, is also amusing, though far from novel. Mr. Bernard himself having already in previous productions worked the type threadbare. Mr. W. Farren was very successful with a little part, called Mr. Wyndham, and, in a passage of arms with his rival, Mr. Hawksworth (Mr. Howe), gave so energetic an utterance of passion, that he was deservedly recalled at the end of one of the acts. Some attempt has been made to improve the catastrophe since the first night, but errors of this sort are seldom recoverable.

LYCEUM.—The tragedy of "Hamlet" was revived on Friday week—the hero being, of course, performed by Mr. Dillon. All doubt having been now removed as to this gentleman's capacity to support Shakespearean characters, it is not necessary to enlarge on the subject. His performance of the melancholy Prince was natural and pathetic. The two points of tenderness—his friendship for *Horatio*, and his affection for *Ophelia*—were nicely picked out for dramatic illustration. The passion, however, both in those and other instances, was restrained within the limits of grace and beauty. The closet scene in particular was most effectively rendered, and at the same time judiciously subdued. Here, too, the appearance of the Ghost was admirably managed. The scene was painted on gauze, and thus the spectre was visible within the picture-frame, and passed along the transparent tapestried walls to the portal where he makes his exit, without entering the chamber at all. We have but to add that the audience testified their approbation of Mr. Dillon's acting by calling him before the curtain three times in the course of the performance.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A young lady of the name of Rosina Pennell appeared on Monday in the characters of *Constance* in "The Love Chase," and *Polly* in "The Beggars' Opera."—In both she showed talent, though the characters selected for her debut are suited neither to her physique nor personal appearance.

STANDARD.—On Saturday Mr. Phelps appeared for the first time as "a star" at this theatre. The play was "The Bridal," and *Melantius* was powerfully played by Mr. Phelps. Mr. F. Robinson, who is jointly engaged with him, enacted *Amintor*, and received great applause. The house overflowed, and it is probable that this event altogether will inaugurate a new movement in East-end tactics.

PANORAMA OF MOSCOW.—Mr. Burford on Thursday opened to the public a grand picture of Moscow, with the coronation procession of the present Emperor into the Kremlin. The Imperial palace, the three cathedrals, towers, and gates, with their fantastic forms and parti-coloured domes, form a strikingly picturesque group; while the lower

portion of the picture is peopled with the barbaric splendour of the coronation procession, thus giving busy life to the fine architectural picture. By its historic interest, as well as by its artistic character (it being painted in Mr. Burford's best manner), this new panorama will, doubtless, become a very popular sight of the season.

MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURE ON ART.—We understand that Mr. Ottley, having repeated his new illustrated lecture, "An Hour with the Old Masters," two or three times in the metropolis, with great success, will deliver it at the Manchester Athenæum on Monday next, and afterwards at other places in the manufacturing districts.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

NORTHAMPTON showed us Sam Rogers in the saddle for the first time this season, on Flacrow, as a winner of the Trial Stakes; Odd Trick, Huntington, and Lord Nelson (all winners) being behind him, with the unfortunate Wentworth, who nearly fell over Lord Nelson. Wells (the new benedict) won the "Guineas" on Fisherman; and St. Giles—who rose at once to 13 to 1 for Chester—managed the first great handicap of the year cleverly by a neck, after a head-and-head race to the half-distance with Skirmisher. Challoner did all a light lad could for his shifty horse; but we shall see him run still better when he is in Joh Marson's or Will Abdale's more powerful hands on the Derby Day, for which event 25 to 1 is snapped up about him. Adamas was fifth out of the sixteen. Gemma di Vergy managed the Whittlebury, with his old jockey, Kendall, on his back; and the result of the running of the day, which was damp and cold, was to send Vedette to 3½ to 1 in the Two Thousand betting—for which the 1600-guinea Lord of the Hills will be, if right, a certain starter.

The meetings for next week are—Isley, on Monday; Croxton-park on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Epsom Spring on Thursday. The stakes at Isley filled very fairly. The Belvoir Castle Stakes at Croxton embrace the names of the Derby favourite, M. D., Comotion, and Sir Colin, as well as that enormous Surplice yearling, and still untried three-year-old, Hunting Horn, brother to St. Hubert. Epsom has seven events. Polly Peachum has no penalty in the Two-year-Old Stakes, where Heroine and Peregrine both figure; but the Doncaster running must have settled their relative forms. Fisherman, 9st. 2lb., will not improbably try his hand at the City and Suburban; and St. Giles (7st. with penalty), Aspasia, 6st. 8lb., Adamas, 6st. 4lb., Vaulter, 5st. 11lb., and Admiral Lyons, 5st. 2lb., are all likely to be handy. We do not think Adamas must be lost sight of yet, as he looks quite a racehorse, and ran very forward for 1½ miles at Northampton. Fisherman, 9st., is also in the Great Metropolitan, with St. Giles, 6st. 12lb., and Dulcamara, 5st. 12lb., from the same stable, who is also backed for Chester. Lord Ribblesdale's second trial of the turf seems to be a lucky venture so far.

The mastership of the Craven Hounds is still open, and it is said that Mr. Henley Greaves is negotiating for Captain Thompson's old country. The Melton fields have been rather thin this week, owing to Northampton; and Will Goodall wears his boots once more, and seems none the worse for his accident. Mr. Gilmore is also nearly able to take the field again.

The North Staffordshire had their "best day of the season" last Friday. They found a rare fox in Mr. Wickstead's New Gorse at Betley (a cover which was never known to fail), and rattled him away to Inglesay Brook, across the North Staffordshire line, through the pleasure-grounds of Lord Crewe, across the North-Western line near Crewe station, towards Wistaston, where he was headed. Skirting Nantwich, he ran to Stapely, where "the red rogue" lay down quite spent in a small pit, till he was absolutely surrounded by the hounds. By one desperate bound he got rid of them once more, but was run into, after a two-mile ring, at Bartherton. Time, one hour fifty minutes, and the distance nearly twenty miles! Joe Maiden and his "American Leg" are wonderfully active, but he does not, as yet, hunt the hounds more than once a week, and the worthy master, Mr. W. Davenport, both handled and rode well to them on this day, as he did during the whole of last season, when Joe was on crutches.

Steeplechases come very thick this week. Odham, Isley, Henley-in-Arden, and the North Warwickshire Hunt stand for Monday; Beckford and Sedgfield for Tuesday; Grantham for Thursday; Haydon-bridge, Knighton (Radnorshire), and Tadcaster for Friday; and Windsor for Friday and Saturday.

On Friday, as we once heard a don remark near Putney-bridge, "the metropolis will awake to her annual gleam of consciousness that she has Universities," and the learned chivalry from Cam and Isis, with "sky blue" and "Waterloo blue" handkerchiefs, will be all met hastening betimes towards that classic spot to see the finish of their great eight-oar contest. Oxford is said to be more confident this year than she was last.

## NORTHAMPTON AND PITCHLEY HUNT RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Flacrow, 1. Huntington, 2.  
Her Majesty's Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Malacca, 2.  
Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—St. Giles, 1. Skirmisher, 2.  
Whittlebury Stakes.—Gemma di Vergy, 1. Volatore, 2.  
Stand Plate (Handicap).—Huntington, 1. Jack the Giant Killer, 2.  
Pitchley Stakes.—Spinet, 1. Hardwick, 2.  
Nene Stakes.—Landamia, 1. Tame Deer, 2.

## THURSDAY.

Cup Stakes.—Amati, 1. Companion, 2.  
Althorp Park Stakes.—Eurydice, 1. Happy Land, 2.  
Earl Spencer's Plate.—Dead heat with Cumberland and Peter Flat.  
The stakes divided.  
Delapre Handicap.—Stormsail, 1. Affghan, 2.  
St. Liz Handicap.—Saraband, 1. Hospitality, 2.  
Racing Stakes.—Gemma di Vergy, 1. St. Giles, 2.

## BIRMINGHAM STEEPLECHASES.—TUESDAY.

The Sutton.—Weston, 1. May Day, 2.  
Grand Annual.—Sting, 1. Forest Queen, 2.  
Hunt Cup.—Maley, 1. Freedom, 2.  
Scurry Handicap.—Evington Lass, 1. Weston, 2.  
The Selling Steeplechase did not produce a race.

BRITISH SAILORS IN VIRGINIA.—On Thursday last two free negroes, William Carter and John Powell, seamen on board the British barque *Bilboa*, were arrested in our city for being absent from their vessel without leave, and were ordered by the Mayor to be punished with stripes, by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. The punishment was commuted, with the assent of the captain of the barque, to the payment of costs of arrest and other usual charges; to which, however, her Majesty's Consul, Mr. G. P. R. James, demurred, upon the ground of the negroes being British subjects, and therefore exempt from the punishment to which other free negroes were liable for a violation of the aforesaid Act of Assembly. Our worthy Mayor, however, maintained his authority in the matter, and gave her Majesty's representative the alternative to pay charges or submit to the punishment of the negroes, the former of which he adopted, under protest. The decision of the Mayor in this case is in strict conformity with State sovereignty, the maintenance of which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the rights of the slave-holding States.—*Norfolk (Virginia) Argus*. If the South could not make the North fight for despotism, we should soon see an abatement of the pretensions of the slaveowners, and a great improvement in their conduct towards foreign countries.—*New York European*.

SIR JOHN McNEILL AND COLONEL TULLOCH.—In consequence of the recent vote of the House of Commons, Sir John McNeill is, we believe, to be made a member of the Privy Council, having chosen that honour out of two placed in his option. Colonel Tulloch, we hear, is made, or to be made, a Civil K.C.B.—*Scotsman*.

THE NEUCHÂTEL QUESTION.—The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following despatch, dated "Paris, March 20":—"The Prussian Minister has just received the instructions which he awaited from his Government relative to Neuchâtel. They are to the effect, it is said, that King Frederick William will consent to treat upon the basis proposed by the Conference, on the following conditions:—The title of Prince of Neuchâtel will remain attached to the crown of Prussia. The benevolent institutions at Neuchâtel shall be maintained and guaranteed. The revenues of the Royal domains shall continue to be paid to the King for four years. The produce of the same, which amounts to about 100,000 fr. a year, will serve to indemnify the Royalists for the sacrifices and losses they have undergone. His Majesty renounces the maintenance of the *bourgeoisies*, Switzerland will have to proclaim a general amnesty, and the Royalists compromised since 1848 are not to be molested on any grounds whatever."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—We are requested to state that the Patent Stranding Machines used in the manufacture of the above cable (described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 14th inst.) are the invention of Mr. Archibald Smith, Princes-street, Leicester-square.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE news of the week relates almost entirely to Art. The far-famed Soulagé Collection, imperfectly known in England by the abridged collection at Marlborough House, after having been refused—most unwillingly, we are told, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (that Canton vote is still a serious matter)—has been bought outright by the seven gentlemen constituting the Executive Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. Yes—seven wise men in Manchester have wisely bought for the sum of £13,500 what her Majesty's Government neglected to purchase for the nation—Government dreading (most foolishly) a hustings cry against them from Disraeli and Gladstone, from Cobden and Gibson, from Graham and Herbert, that Lord Palmerston and his "appendages" were purchasing at a large price what nobody else would purchase at any price, for hustings assertions are too frequently the very reverse of the actual truth. Well, these seven wise men of Manchester who have bought the Soulagé's Collection for the Manchester Exhibition rejoice in the following names:—Thomas Fairbairn, Esq. (Chairman), Thomas Ashton, Esq., William Entwistle, Esq., Joseph Heron, Esq. (Town Clerk), Edmund Potter, Esq., Sigismund J. Stern, Esq., and James Watts, Esq. (Mayor of Manchester). Nor has this public-spirited purchase been made by these gentlemen on any grounds other than purely public ones. At the close of the Art-Treasures Exhibition in October next, the seven men—such are the conditions of purchase—are to offer the Soulagé Collection to the citizens of Manchester for the sum they gave for it. Should Manchester in its folly (for it has many cold fits of admiration) refuse to purchase, the collection will be offered a second time (still at the same price) to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being. Should the then holder of the purse-strings of the people act Sir George Lewis over again, the collection will be sold, as King Charles the First's collection was sold, at certain appraised prices. Any loss will be met by the seven wise men of Manchester, and blotted out from all further recollection; while any profit will be made cheerfully over by the aforesaid seven gentlemen to the original guarantees of the collection, who will forthwith apply the same to some public purpose connected with Art in England. Oddly enough, the seven gentlemen thus harmoniously working together for the national benefit are most inharmoniously in tune with respect to the Manchester election. Three are out-and-out partisans for Gibson and Bright, and three unmistakable hip-and-thigh men for Potter and Turner. By the time what we now write reaches Manchester in print, these seven public-spirited men will be fighting against one another in the Manchester election, commencing and closing on that day.

The Stanhope British Portrait Gallery Commission is eminently deserving the confidence of the public. The first acquisition of the committee was a gift of the far-famed Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, a present from the late Earl of Ellesmere; and the first purchase made by the commission is the portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh. We have not seen the Raleigh, but we hear very well of it from those on whose taste we can rely. It has a pedigree of nearly two hundred years. Aubrey thus describes it in the lives he drew up for old Anthony Wood:—"In the great parlour at Downton, at Mr. Raleigh's, is a good piece (an original) of Sir Walter, in a white satin doublet, all embroidered with rich pearls, and a mighty rich chain of great pearls about his neck (the old servants have told me that the pearls were near as big as the painted ones)." The Stanhope-Macaulay-Carlyle-Carpenter and William Smith purchase is the Downton picture. We should like to see it by the side of the Longleat Raleigh, and by the side of the portrait which Mr. Gibson Craig possesses of the same remarkable man.

The effect of the lighting and paper in the British Portrait Gallery at the Art-Treasures Exhibition was tested on Wednesday last by hanging up Sir Joshua Reynolds's magnificent full-length portrait of the Minister, Earl of Bute. This fine picture is in a finer condition than it was known to have been when it passed from the easel of Sir Joshua to Caen-wood House, then the princely seat of the unpopular Prime Minister. Reynolds in painting this portrait stripped to the labour. He was disliked at Court, and Allan Ramsay, his then rival (he has distanced Dr. Johnson's "dear Allan" by many a length), was then high in reputation for an excellent full-length portrait he had newly completed of the same nobleman. It was Reynolds's aim to remove the effect of Ramsay's portrait, and to place himself not only above Ramsay but on a rank with the greatest masters. He succeeded. Oddly enough, this picture (it belongs to Lord Wharnccliffe) is not to be found in any catalogue of Sir Joshua's portraits. Manchester will make it known, and not very readily forgotten. But about the effect? The result was all and even more than was expected; the lighting perfect; the hue of the wall the very thing that pictures demand.

A curious document has recently turned to light—the "Diary and Account Book" of no less a person than Zincke, the miniature-painter, who flourished in Covent-garden (listen to this, Mr. Green!) when the Garden was in its ascendancy. The manuscript supplies a daily list of his sitters—such as "Prior's Kitty," Lady Mary Wortley Montagu with her "Wortley Eyes," Lord Chesterfield's "Fanny blooming Fair," Horace Walpole's "Audrey Harrison," Pope's "Martha and Theresa Blount," Thomson's "Amanda," Lord Bolingbroke's "Villette," Swift's "Stella," and other celebrities of especial moment to all who collect the exquisite miniatures of this fascinating artist. The manuscript, it is said, will pass under the hammer of Messrs. Christie and Manson.

THE GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND DINNER will take place on Monday, April 6th; and not on the 12th, as stated in our Journal of last week.

ENGLISH VESSELS AT JAPAN.—It may be remembered that some short time back a journal of Amsterdam announced that two English vessels had forced the port of Nagasaki, in Japan. The *Debats* contains the following details of the incident:—"A circumstance of considerable interest, which lately took place, afforded the Emperor of Japan an occasion to declare officially in favour of the execution of the treaties some time back concluded with several European Powers. On the 11th December last two English vessels of war, after having visited the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, appeared before Nagasaki, but were refused admission by the Mandarin acting as governor. The two captains, however, strong in their right, penetrated into the port, and anchored within gunshot of the land-batteries, which remained without any act of hostility against them. The next day they repaired with a numerous escort to the residence of the mandarin, who refused to receive them, but who, at the same time, sent word that, if they had any complaint to make, he would forward their representations to the Imperial Court, and transmit to them the reply. This he did most scrupulously. The two captains wrote to Yeddo to claim the right of remaining some time at Nagasaki, in conformity with the treaty, signed in 1855, between England and Japan. In about a fortnight afterwards the Emperor's answer arrived, announcing that his Majesty, being desirous of executing the obligations which he had entered into, had given orders for the three ports of Simoda, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki to be open to the vessels of France, Russia, England, and the United States. Such vessels were to be permitted to rent there, to take in provisions, and to trade to a certain defined extent. The Emperor, in order to carry out that determination, issued an edict which was without delay posted up in every part of his dominions. The seamen belonging to the vessels admitted to enjoy the benefits of the treaty are not to penetrate into the interior of the country. Should they contravene that provision, they are to be subjected to an imprisonment, the length of which will be every time fixed by the Emperor, according to the circumstances of the case.

Several French political prisoners who had been in confinement at Belle Isle have been set at liberty since the commencement of the month, their term of imprisonment having expired.





THE "STRAND BUILDINGS" (MODEL LODGING-HOUSE) TO BE ERECTED IN EAGLE-COURT.

## THE "STRAND BUILDINGS."

A PHILANTHROPIC effort is now being made to provide the operative classes with a superior description of dwelling at a lower rent than they are accustomed to pay; this new provision being made immediately adjoining the great metropolitan thoroughfare of the Strand. This movement has originated with a committee of noblemen and gentlemen who, under the Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1855, propose to erect a large Model Lodging-house for families, upon a site in Eagle-court, Strand, opposite Somerset House.

Perhaps no district can be found in this vast metropolis in which the deficiency of healthy habitations for the industrial classes is more apparent, or where the rent paid is higher in proportion to the wretched and inadequate accommodation. Eagle-court is bounded on the north by Little Catherine-street and Drury-lane; on the east by Clare-market and its numerous courts and alleys of the most miserable description; on the south by the Strand; and on the west by Catherine-street.

An agreement for lease of the site has been obtained, at the low rent of £30 per annum, from his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for a term of about eighty years, with the power of extending the term and reducing the ground-rent to a peppercorn.

It is proposed to erect the buildings (of which the plans have been approved), offering commodious and well-arranged homes for twenty-five families, and combining, under the approval of the Board of Health, every improvement in ventilation, water and gas supply, drainage, and other advantages calculated to improve the sanitary condition of the occupiers.

It is estimated that at moderate rents the annual rental will amount to £500, and that the annual expenditure (allowing a suite of rooms and £25 per annum to the Superintendent) will amount to £150, thus yielding a clear income of £350, or 7 per cent on the gross amount of capital. There is a margin of £500 for advertising, office expenses, and contingencies, over the building outlay.

We trust that this work of social amelioration may prove successful; feeling assured that the improvement of the lodgings of the humbler



FOSSIL PLESIOSAURUS RECENTLY FOUND AT STREET, NEAR GLASTONBURY.

classes is an object of the utmost importance; whilst the company seek support in confidence that the movement will be in every sense a prosperous one. We are happy to add that the required capital is now half subscribed. Miss Burdett Coutts has signified her intention, conditionally upon the rest of the capital being raised, to subscribe for one hundred shares, and with the interest thereof to endow the church of St. Michael's, Burleigh-street, Strand.

## FOSSIL PLESIOSAURUS,

## RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT STREET, NEAR GLASTONBURY.

THE lias quarries of Street, a large village in Somersetshire, are celebrated for their fossil revelations of a remote period of the earth's history. This locality appears to have been the resort of those strange

monsters the Saurians, and was probably, at the distant epoch marked by this peculiar development of animal life, an immense lake or muddy lagoon—a supposition favoured by the size and position of the lias strata. The specimen of which the above is a fac-simile, was found in the same quarry which entombed the fine fossil of Ichthyosaurus, lately purchased by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, engraved in the columns of this journal.

The vertebrae are quite perfect, but the ribs are slightly displaced, as are also the pectoral bones and those of the pelvis. The "paddles" appear to be turned under the body, so that their digits appear on the lower side.

The animal seems to have turned back its singular pointed head in the agony of death; and the skeleton has preserved the last attitude of dissolution through the successive changing phases of the world's existence.

## GRANITE PAVEMENT.

THE pavement of London, extending through more than 5000 streets, and exceeding 2000 miles in length, is one of our metropolitan marvels; and we rarely see a street area broken up for repair without being reminded how vast are the operations by which the materials are brought from comparative solitudes to be strewn over the busiest haunt of man. In these materials granite plays the principal part, in spite of the many nostrums which have been tried at various times to supersede it. One of the vast natural dépôts is the granite quarries at Rubislaw (pronounced Robsley), within a mile of Aberdeen, which is mostly built of it, and is hence called "the Granite City."

The area already worked is several acres in extent; and from these quarries is procured the grey granite, called Aberdeen granite, in contradistinction to the Peterhead granite, which is red. After the operation of blasting, represented in one of the annexed Sketches, the larger blocks are again split, by means of wedges, which are driven in with forge-like hammers. Several of these wedges are inserted in alike, not only on the upper surface of the block, but down the sides also, and, though splitting a large block is a work of some little time, it is, nevertheless, rapid, considering the substance and the resistance it gives. The smaller blocks are then shaped in the quarry, and afterwards conveyed on board ship at Aberdeen. Large quantities are transported to London and other cities, where it is used for building purposes, or for the construction of macadamised and other roads.

The huts represented in the small illustration are such as are used by the workmen, and in wet weather are turned down, as there represented. Besides these there are more substantial buildings in the quarries for the accommodation of the hands employed. The larger illustration gives a good general view of the quarry, and has been selected as one of the principal points at present worked. "The Granite City" is a fine example of the application of this almost indestructible material. Difficult as it is to fashion even into squared blocks, instances are there to be found of its adaptation to Gothic architecture, and to the Corinthian capital, with wonderful success, being a triumph in these modern days exceeding the mighty efforts of the sculptors of Thebes, whose monuments in the same material are



BLASTING THE GRANITE ROCK.

imperishable records of the greatness and power of a nation whose work and the difficulties overcome we are too apt to look upon as unequalled in the history of art.

Rubislaw is not the only quarry that granite is taken from, but the town of Aberdeen is built mostly of it. The red granite quarries at Sterlinghill, four miles from Peterhead, on the property of Lord Aberdeen, and the Cairngall granite quarry, four miles on the west of Peterhead. The granite is turned out by blasting, similar to any other rock. There are, perhaps, about 80 to 100 men at each of the quarries, some quarriers getting, perhaps, 16s. on an average per week; others more; and there are curb and causeway stone dressers working by the piece who make sometimes 22s. per week. In Aberdeen, at Macdonald's works, dressers get 26s., but only these average elsewhere 23s. to 24s., at building stones. We can hardly say the number of tons turned out in a year—some thousands, but not nearly that available for polishing purposes, though it would do well enough for building. Rubislaw quarry is wrought by Messrs. John Gibb and Son, civil



GRANITE QUARRYMEN'S HUTS.

engineers, who are engaged in the pavement trade. The others are wrought by Macdonald.

**AN EMPRESS COMING OUT.**—One day last week, while the Empress was taking a drive with one of her maids of honour, she suddenly asked her whether she knew where the Princess Thurn and Taxis, the widow of the late Grand Master of the Household, lived. As the reply was in the affirmative, orders were at once given to drive to the Singer Strasse, where the Princess lives, and a visit of condolence was paid by her Majesty, which must have been more than a matter of mere form, as it lasted nearly an hour. On Monday, in the evening, the Empress held a *cercle*, as it is here called, and it was remarked that her Majesty has lost a great deal of that timidity which she displayed before she went to Italy. The same observation was also made the next evening in the apartments of the Archduchess Sophia, where there were private theatricals for the amusement of the full-grown guests, and a magic lantern for the edification of the rising generation. For the first time since she has been the consort of the Emperor her Majesty spoke without hesitation to the gentlemen attached to the Court.—*Letter from Vienna.*

**SMUGGLING IN CHINA.**—Some correspondence relative to consular interference for the prevention of smuggling in China was presented to the late Parliament a few days before its dissolution. Viscount Palmerston, then Foreign Secretary of State, wrote to Sir G. Bonham in May, 1851, respecting the expediency of devising effectual means for stopping the system of smuggling prevailing in China, and especially at Shanghai. The smuggling appears attributable to the remissness and corruption of the Chinese authorities, and on the twofold ground of a certain clause in the treaty of Hoo-mun-chae, and of the omission of the China Government itself to act up to the manifest intention of the existing treaties. Lord Palmerston determined to withhold for the future all interference on the part of the British consular authorities for the protection of the Chinese revenue. The Government of her Majesty came to this decision with reluctance; but, as the Chinese authorities would not do their duty in preventing dishonest traders from defrauding the Emperor of his just dues, the British Government could no longer order her Majesty's Consuls to do that for the Emperor which his own servants did not deem it necessary to do.



THE GRANITE QUARRIES AT RUBISLAW, NEAR ABERDEEN.





SCENE FROM "KING RICHARD THE SECOND," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

"KING RICHARD THE SECOND."

THE revival of this tragedy at the Princess' has given universal satisfaction, and the whole performance may be safely cited as an exhibition to which no rival in Europe exists. The drama of no country at present receives such illustration as the Shakspearean in England. Our greatest poet is magnificently attired, whenever and wherever he is introduced to the British stage. Our illustration this week represents the famous entry of Richard into London—an episode in the great argument which is indebted to Mr. C. Kean for its details, which have been so judiciously selected and so admirably combined. We have

already referred our readers to "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the English," as the authority for some of the picturesque accessories, such as the Dance of Itinerant Fools, and the antics of mountebanks and acrobats by which it is preceded. The procession is placed on the boards with strict historical accuracy. The City trumpeters, banners, sword-bearers, sheriffs, lord mayor, aldermen, captains, and companies, in armour, with Royal banners, noblemen, and minstrels precede the Duke of Lancaster's banner, and the entry, attended with their knights, of Bolingbroke and the captive King on horseback. The dramatic portion of the scene is verbally derived from "The Chronicle of the Betrayal of King

Richard II." It runs as follows:—"The Duke of Lancaster having been received with shouts of enthusiasm, addressed the multitude in these words:—'Thanks, my countrymen and loving friends; I thank you, countrymen.' Voices from the crowd then answered, 'Long live Henry, the noble Duke of Lancaster! Welcome, long-wished-for Duke of Lancaster; may all joy and prosperity attend you! Such a lord deserves to be King.' Bolingbroke then rejoined: 'My Lords and friends, here is King Richard: I deliver him into your custody, and beg you to do with him what you wish.' Whereupon different voices replied, 'God save thee, Bolingbroke! Heaven preserve thee! Welcome, Bolingbroke!'" After





all this poor Richard himself appears, and is received by the people with ominous silence. "And as he (continues the Chronicle) rode through London on a little horse, on his way to prison, they kept an open space round him that every one might see him; and there was a boy who pointed him out with his finger, saying, 'Behold King Richard, who has done so much good to the kingdom of England.' It is true that some pitied him much, and others were exceedingly glad, cursing him loudly in their language, and saying, 'Now are we well revenged of him who has governed us so ill.' And in this manner was he taken to the Tower of London." These details, also, are acted on the scene; to which is added an incident addressed both to the fancy and feeling. An old soldier, who has fought under the banner of Edward the Black Prince, at Cressy and Poitiers, accompanied by his grandson, endeavours to pay homage to the son of his former commander, but is prevented by the mob, and treated with contempt. With this touching situation the spectacle concludes.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Buckingham Palace, and continues to take daily carriage airings. Her Majesty's accouchement may be expected to take place within a very early period. At the Court held on the 20th inst. the following noblemen were appointed Lord Lieutenants.—The Duke of Rutland, of the county of Leicestershire; the Earl of Burlington, of Lancashire; and Viscount Milton, of the West Riding of Yorkshire. On Tuesday the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales honoured the Royal Academy of Music, in Tenterden-street, with a visit. In the evening the Queen and the Prince, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Feodora, of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence. On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's. Prince Albert went to the camp at Aldershot. His Royal Highness travelled by the South-Western Railway to Farnborough, and rode on horseback to the camp, returning to Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock. During the afternoon the Queen received a visit from the Duke and Duchess de Nemours.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer will give a grand dinner this evening (Saturday) to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. Viscount Palmerston left Cambridge House on Thursday morning to make an electioneering visit to Tiverton. Her Ladyship accompanied the Premier. The noble Viscount and Viscountess will return to town on Saturday.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, as well as the Archdukes Ferdinand and Charles, who left Florence at the beginning of the month, to visit the Emperor of Austria, at Mantua, have returned.

The Earl of Elgin, the Minister Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to be sent to China, has, since his arrival in London from Scotland, had several interviews with Viscount Palmerston and the Earl of Clarendon. The noble Earl is at present uncertain when he leaves this country.

An attempt has been made to bring forward Mr. Thackeray for Edinburgh. On Saturday a telegraphic message was received from him thanking his friends who had been in communication with him, but stating that he thought the chances were too slender to warrant him in presenting himself at present.

In addition to the project for imposing certain penalties on persons who assume titles to which they have no right, the French Council of State is authorised to prepare the elements for the organisation of a new Imperial nobility.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The week's transactions in Home Stocks, both for money and time have been very limited; nevertheless, prices generally have continued steady. The Discount Market, though not to say excited, has ruled firm, and full rates have been realised;—those on the Stock Exchange, for short paper, being 6 to 6½; in Lombard-street, 5½ to 6 per cent;—whilst some of the discount-houses are taking money on "call" at from 5½ to 5½ per cent.

Our advices from the Continent are to the effect that money is becoming easier, notwithstanding that the supply has not increased. The Bank of Amsterdam has lowered its rate to four, and at Hamburg the value of money is five, per cent. This decline may have the effect of drawing capital to this country for discount purposes.

About £200,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England this week for transmission to the Continent; and the whole of the imports, which have not exceeded £150,000, have been sold for France. The Silver Market has been rather active; and, to meet heavy shipments to be made to India next week, £120,000 in silver has come to hand from France and Belgium. As numerous contracts have been entered into to furnish silver, the drain upon Continental resources will be heavy for some time. Here scarcely any supply is in the market.

Mr. Esdaile, late Governor of the Royal British Bank, has been again examined in the Court of Bankruptcy. No new facts have been elicited; but we understand that another dividend will be shortly declared.

A meeting of the shareholders of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation has been held, at which it was admitted that, out of the paid-up capital of £250,000, no less a sum than £237,000 was lent on mortgage to one of the directors at 10 per cent! The total liabilities are £307,734. It has been arranged that the business of the bank shall in future be carried on by other institutions in India, on condition that the shareholders give their notes-of-hand for the whole of the unpaid-up capital.

Much satisfaction has been expressed at the appearance of an official notice stating that the Sound Dues question has been finally settled.

On Monday Consols were rather inactive. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 93½; for the Account, 93½; India Stock realised 22½ to 23½; and Bank Stock, for Account, 22½. Exchequer Bills were 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d.; Exchequer Bonds, 96½ and 97. Tuesday's business was limited, as follows:—Three per Cent Consols, 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76½; Exchequer Bills, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d. Scarcely any change took place in the quotations on Wednesday, the Three per Cents, for Money, being done at 93½; for Account, 93½. India Bonds were 5s. 10d.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d.; and the Bonds, 105½ to 106½. There was rather more firmness in the Stock Market on Thursday, and the quotations had an upward tendency:—The Three per Cents, for Transfer, were done at 93½ to 93½; for the Account, 93½. Exchequer Bills were rather firmer, at 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d. India Stock, 22½. The Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the minimum rate of discount.

The dealings in the Foreign House have not been of a speculative character, and the purchases for money have been rather restricted. The changes in the quotations, however, have been unimportant. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 9½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 102½; Chilean Six per Cents, 105½; Mexican Three per Cents, 23½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 107½; Turkish Six per Cent, 99½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 99½; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½; Spanish New Deferred, 25½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90½ to 91; Austrian Five per Cents, 82½.

Joint-stock Banks, generally, have continued firm in price. Australian banks include: Bank of Australia; City Bank; English, Scotch, and Australian Chartered Bank; London Chartered Bank of Australia; London and County Bank; London Joint-Stock Bank; Oriental Bank; Ottoman Bank; Union of Australia Bank; Union of London Bank; and Western Bank of London.

Miscellaneous Securities have been dull, yet we have no material change to report in prices:—London Docks, 100½; Australian Agricultural, 22½; London General Omnibus, 41½; National Discount, 43½; North of Europe Steam, 15½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 31½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 14½; Submarine Telegraph, 31½, registered; 1; Grand Junction Canal, 44½; Leeds and Liverpool, 49½; East London Waterworks, 166½; Grand Junction, 73½; Ditto New, 31½; Kent, 80½; Lambeth, 95½; West London, 79½; Hammersmith, 81½; and St. Lawrence, 81½. A meeting of the Committee of the Stock Exchange has been held in reference to the power of companies incorporated under the Limited Liability Act of 1856, to issue, and it was resolved that the delivery of shares must be by deed of transfer. In cases where the necessary evidence has not been given, the scrip, in order to have a selling and buying, must have a power of sale.

Advances on the dealings in the Foreign House Market have not been extensive, prices almost generally, have been well maintained. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:

FOREIGN SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 48½; Bristol and Exeter, 91½; Caledonian, 93½ ex div.; Chester and Holyhead, 36; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 31 ex div.; Eastern Counties, 10½ ex div.; East Lancashire, 99 ex div.; Edinburgh and Peebles, 74; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 36½; Great Northern, 96½; Ditto, A Stock, 80½; Ditto, B Stock, 122½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105 ex div.; Great Western, 69½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101½ ex div. and ex new; London and Brighton, 104½; London and North-Western, 104½; London and South-Western, 104½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38½; Midland, 82½; Norfolk, 65½ ex div.; North British, 44½ ex div.; North-Eastern (Derby), 86½; Ditto, Leeds, 33½; North London, 98½; North-Western, 74½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; South Devon, 18; South-Eastern, 75½; Vale of Neath, 20½ ex div.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—London, Tilbury, and South-end, 104. PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 110; East Anglian, Class B, 112 ex div.; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 12 ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 75½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 115; Ditto, Redeemable at Five per Cent, 62½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 95½; Ditto, Four per Cent, 86½; Ditto, Five per Cent, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 5; Midland Consolidated, 94½. BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East India, 110½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 57½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 86½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 51; Great Western of Canada, 26½; Ditto, New, 11½; Ditto, 50s. 125; Ditto, 1875, without option, 108; Madras Third Indenture, 5½; Punjab, 3 prem. FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7; Euphrates Valley, 4 prem.; Great Luxembourg, 6½; Namur and Liège, 4½; Paris and Lyons, 61½. All Mining Shares have been dull. On Thursday Wheat Preliminary were done at 25; Brazilian Imperial, 15; St. John del Rey, 20; United Mexican, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, March 23.—Although only a limited supply of English wheat was on sale here to-day the demand for all kinds ruled excessively heavy. A few transactions took place in the best qualities, at a decline of 1s. per quarter; but other kinds were quite neglected, though offered at a further reduction in price. In foreign wheat so little was passing that the quotations were nominally unaltered; and floating cargoes were much neglected. We had a full average supply of barley in the market, and the trade was heavy, at a decline of 1s. 10d. to 2s. per quarter, but, however, sold readily, at the extreme rates of last week. The oat trade was dull, at a fall of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Both beans and peas were much neglected, and 1s. per quarter lower. In flour very little was doing, and prices ruled in favour of buyers by 1s. per 280 lb.

March 25.—To-day's market was very thinly attended by buyers, and the trade generally ruled heavy, at barely Monday's currency. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 49s.; rye, 36s. to 37s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 30s. to 32s.; mashing ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 63s. to 64s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 72s.; Chevalier, 74s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 23s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 21s. to 23s.; Trough and Cork, black, 39s. to 41s.; ditto, white, 31s. to 33s.; tick beans, 32s. to 35s.; grey peas, 37s. to 38s.; rapeseed, 39s. to 40s.; white, 39s. to 40s.; bolvers, 39s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 55s. to 57s.; Suffolk, 39s. to 40s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 41s. per 280 lb.; American flour, 27s. to 30s. per barrel.

Needs.—Lined seed is still dull, and rather drooping. In rape very little is doing, and cloverseed is rather cheaper. Cakes are dull. Lined, English crushing, 71s. to 73s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 68s. to 72s.; hempseed, 43s. to 44s. per cwt. Coriander, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 20s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 80s. to 84s. per quarter. Lined cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; ditto, foreign, £11 0s. to £11 5s.; rapeseed, 42s. to 45s. per cwt. Canary, 78s. to 79s. per quarter.

Grain.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 7d. to 8d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 55s. 10d.; barley, 46s. 8d.; oats, 21s. 4d.; rye, 36s. 10d.; beans, 30s. 8d.; peas, 30s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 55s. 9d.; barley, 45s. 8d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 40s. 3d.; beans, 30s. 5d.; peas, 30s. 5d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 100,808; barley, 51,251; oats, 15,005; rye, 103; beans, 665; peas, 1421 quarters.

Tea.—A very limited business is doing in all kinds, yet we have no change to notice in the quotations. Common sound Congou is held at 12½d. to 13d. per lb. The imports are extensive, and the stock in warehouse is increasing.

Sugar.—For good and fine raw sugars there has been a moderate inquiry, at last week's prices, but few quantities have sold heavily, and the quotations have ruled somewhat in favour of buyers. Demerara has ruled at 56s. to 56½s.; Mauritius, 46s. to 57s. 6d.; and Madras, 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. The refined market is quiet at late rates, viz., 68s. 6d. to 69s. per cwt.

Coffee.—The Dutch Company's sale of 238,500 bags has gone off steadily at full prices. Our market is inactive, but good old native Ceylon is held at 50s. 6d. per cwt.

Rice.—Very full prices have been realised for nearly all kinds, for which the demand has ruled steady.

Meat.—Nearly all descriptions of butter are dull in sale and drooping in price. Bacon supports former terms, but all other provisions are dull.

Tallow.—P.Y.C. on the spot, has been held for the present month's delivery at 7½s. to 7¾s. and even 80s. per cwt. Town tallow, however, is free, offered at 52s. 6d. per cwt. The business is limited.

Oil.—Lined oil has sold slowly at £39 10s. 1d. per ton, on the spot. Rape is quiet at £54 to £54 10s. for refined, and £51 for brown. Other oils are dull. Turpentine is firmer: spirits, 40s. to 41s. 6d.; rough, 10s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in improved request, and rather dearer. Good to fair Demerara has realised 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d.; and proof Brandy, 2s. 10d. per gallon. There is much firmness in the brandy market, and the finest old parcels are worth 16s. 6d. per gallon. No change in corn prices.

Cattle.—Stewart's Steers, 18s.; Horns, 18s. 6d.; B.P.H. 18s. 6d.; Bradsbys, 18s.; Kipper Grange, 18s. 2d.; Smith, 18s. 6d.; Cusson, 18s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s. to £2 11s.; clover ditto, £3 5s. to £3 6s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 11s. per 1000.

Wool.—The sale of wool continues good, and the demand is steady, at full prices. It is not so much less active in our market, and some kinds of English wool are lower to purchase.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is inactive, at from 60s. to 120s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The supplies of stock on offer this week have been very moderate, and the trade generally has ruled steady, as follows:—

Beef, from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.; mutton, in the wool, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.; lamb, 6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.; veal 3s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 2s. 8d. to 5s. 0d. per 5lbs., to sink the offal.

Neugate and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat has sold slowly, at our quotations:—Beef from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 1d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. per 5lbs. by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 20.

14th Dragon Guards: Lieut. C. F. Shawe to be Captain; Cornet and Adjutant E. Harran to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet W. C. Goldie to be Lieutenant; Cornet H. H. Chilton to be Lieutenant. 1st Dragoons: J. W. S. Smith to be Cornet. 3rd Light Dragoons: N. Harcourt to be Cornet. Grenadier Guards: Capt. W. Esdaile to be Lieutenant and Captain. Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. E. Brownlow to be Lieutenant and Captain; Lieut. A. Dalzell to be Ensign and Lieutenant; Bat. Surg. J. A. Bostock to be Surgeon Major; Assist. Surg. F. Robinson to be Battalion Surgeon. 1st Foot: C. C. Cooke to be Ensign. 7th Major R. W. Alworth to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major T. Tryon to be Major; Lieut. G. H. Waller to be Captain. 10th Lieut. G. Larchard to be Adjutant. 12th Lieut. W. F. A. L. Fregrave to be Instructor of Musketry. 23rd: J. N. Shipton to be Assist. Surgeon. LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—Acting Quartermasters E. Henson, D. McIntyre to be Quartermasters. DETENT BATTALION.—Captain R. D. Asley to be Instructor of Musketry. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Surg. of the First Class R. Tompkins, M.D. to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class; Purveyor of the First Class B. Knapp to be Purveyor to the Forces. BELVUE.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Jacob, C.B., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Macphail to be Colonel; Major F. D. Lumley to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. F. Lucas to be Major; Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Whitefield to be Colonel in the Army; Quartermaster W. Nelson to have the honorary rank of Captain. ADMIRALTY, MARCH 19. Royal Marines: Capt. W. Cosar to be Paymaster; First Lieut. E. L. Alexander to be Captain. H. DENISON, Liverpool, money scrivener.—A. BYRLE, Lunbridge Wells, stationer and money teller. BANKRUPTS. J. HUNTER, Nottingham-place, Sneydy, draper.—T. CHRISTMAS, Chatham and Shroepshire, coal merchant.—G. C. FRANKLAND, Old Broad-street, merchant.—S. GOLDBEY, Fleet-street, Stationery, 1, Broad-street, London, brick, and cement merchant.—H. MARLOW, Walsall, Staffordshire, ironfounder.—W. H. HOWARD, New Church-street, Birmingham, and Pudding-lane, City, timber merchant.—J. S. GRIFFITHS, Graystone-place, Fetter-lane, and Red-lion-court, Fleet-street, printer and publisher.—E. LEWIS, Glynne, Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, victualler and smith.—C. HIGGINS, Salisbury, Wiltshire, brewer and maltster.—J. GOODWIN, Manchester, iron merchant and wine dealer.—J. W. CLARKE, Whitby, Isle of Ely, seed merchant, &c.—J. WHIGGLES-WORTH, Islington, York, ironfounder.

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At St. Pancras Church, on the 19th instant, Robert Thomas Landells, Esq., to Elizabeth Ann Rodwell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Herbert Rodwell. On the 11th ult., at the residence of J. W. Widdow, B.A., the son of All Saints, Mr. Frank Thomas Widdow, to Miss Elizabeth Widdow, of Preston. On the 24th instant, at the residence of the Rev. J. W. Widdow, M.A., the son of All Saints, Mr. W. Widdow, to Miss Elizabeth Widdow, of Preston. On the 24th instant, at the residence of the Rev. J. W. Widdow, M.A., the son of All Saints, Mr. W. Widdow, to Miss Elizabeth Widdow, of Preston. On the 24th instant, at the residence of the Rev. J. W. Widdow, M.A., the son of All Saints, Mr. W. Widdow, to Miss Elizabeth Widdow, of Preston.

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At St. Pancras Church, on the 19th instant, Robert Thomas Landells, Esq., to Elizabeth Ann Rodwell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Herbert Rodwell. On the 11th ult., at the residence of J. W. Widdow, B.A., the son of All Saints, Mr. Frank Thomas Widdow, to Miss Elizabeth Widdow, of Preston. On the 24th instant, at the residence of the Rev. J. W. Widdow, M.A., the son of All Saints, Mr. W. Widdow, to Miss Elizabeth Widdow, of Preston. On the 24th instant, at the residence of the Rev. J. W. Widdow, M.A., the son of All Saints, Mr. W. Widdow, to Miss Elizabeth Widdow, of Preston.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE chief characteristic of this year's Exhibition in Suffolk-street is that, like those of bygone years, it is, to express ourselves somewhat paradoxically, almost without characteristic. After the most attentive examination so many pictures arrange themselves in a certain equal degree, of no great excellence, that you find it very difficult to decide their relative merit; and after leaving the Gallery, it is not easy to remember even their several features. Among these features we certainly do not include "manner," else our task would be easy enough, this adjunct being sufficiently confirmed and decided in the majority of contributions. On the contrary, in our appreciation of pictures in contradistinction to paintings, we endeavour to ignore an unessential quality, however cleverly or ostentatiously displayed, whose tendency is always to supersede real excellence. It is not much to say that the salt and leaven of the Exhibition are a few small works of pure imitation. This quality we decried in our notice of the National Institution; but there the imitation too often seduces the attention from parts of the picture which should be more deserving of that attention. Here it is not so. The theme is generally simple without being silly; or the subject, as in still-life, only to be redeemed by this particular merit. Some of these more unassuming works we shall consider first, as they possess the most novel interest, and their conscientiousness deserves recognition. It will also be remembered that the early years of some of the greatest painters were passed in almost servile imitation.

One of the most extraordinary specimens of perfectly-realised detail to be found in the Gallery is a small picture by Mr. Anderson, entitled, "I am Helping Mamma" (445). All the textures—the velvet back of the chair, the silk frock, the shawl (right and wrong side), the crochet-work which the little girl is "helping mamma" by unravelling, the lights on the frame of the chair, the flowers, &c., on the table—all are startlingly true, although with a little hardness, almost inseparable from such minute imitation. The more important and difficult parts are at the same time not slighted, witness the child's face and the modelling of the little hand. The dull monotonous colour of the flesh is not so happy; still, this is more natural than the crude mixture of red, yellow, and blue, which often passes for human integument. Another picture by this artist (138) is not, as a whole, nearly so successful. The colour is too strong, and the entire work deficient in tone. It contains, nevertheless, marvellous passages of imitation.

We cannot refrain from noticing here two pictures of still-life. The first, "Nest and Grapes" (76), by Mr. W. Ward, is almost incredibly microscopic and exact. The materials of the nest, even to the finest filament of a downy feather, the contortions and ramifications of lichen, a worm-eaten leaf, and, indeed, all the other objects of the picture, are quite perfectly imitated. Yet the labour is not apparent. But as "the lilies of the field toil not, neither do they spin," so this consummate mimicry seems absolutely without effort, and full of the modesty of truth. Here is no forcing of the reflection on the grapes for the sake of effect; and, instead of the great heavy dew-drops of the Dutch painters, we have tiny dew-gems small enough to nestle fairy-like between each pod of the fresh raspberries. The most minute imitation, when so truthful as this, is not idle trifling, for it serves to prove to reverential eyes Nature's inexhaustibleness; that she has, as it were, a double infinitude—that of divisibility unrestricted as of extension unbounded. The other picture of this description to which we have alluded is Mr. Webb's "Early Spring" (475). We need not describe it in detail, but its varied natural products deserve careful examination.

We engrave at page 294 Mr. Cobbett's extremely charming picture, "Beg, Sir!" (206). This is precisely one of those pictures the subjects of which genius alone can redeem from being silly and commonplace, but also exactly the kind of work in which that genius can most distinctly assert itself. We will not obtrude any remarks on the perfect naturalness of a picture which our Engraving alone renders quite unnecessary. "Caught by the Tide" (484)—three children surrounded by the advancing tide—and "Scene on the South Coast" (143) both partake of the same rare excellence.

We shall return to this Exhibition next week.

EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

[SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

HAVING already reviewed the pictures in which the human figure is most prominent in importance we come now to the landscapes. It is a curious fact that this department is supported in the present exhibition principally by one family—the Williamses. We beg our readers to be careful in distinguishing their initials, for there are no less than six contributors of that name to this Portland Gallery. But besides the Williamses proper we may perhaps be permitted to say that there are yet others who in order to avoid confusion appear, if we mistake not, under the noms-de-guerre of Percy, Gilbert, Boddington, &c. What renders the embarrassment greater to the visitor is that there is a great family likeness among their works. Almost the whole race are men who like to "disport themselves" in the sun. In nearly all their works we find beautiful effects of light, glinting through trees, sleeping on water, or flooding the whole scene. In some, however, of their pictures, instead of serene depths of tenderly-graduated cloudless sky, we have diversified meteorological phenomena, and all the phantasmagoria of cloudland.



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half its original cost, consisting of handsomely-carved pillar and  
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covered in rich silk, one easy-chair, and a sofa, all fitted with  
loose chintz covers; also one large-size chimney glass in richly  
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SONS, and CO., Importers, 26, Conduit-street, Regent-  
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ciple of supplying Wines free from acidity. The Nutty Sherry, 30s.  
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**CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH.**  
—One Dozen of this delicious beverage in quart bottles  
(six to the gallon) will be forwarded carriage-free to London,  
hamper and bottles included, on receipt of Post-office order for 24s.,  
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**PORT, Sherry, and Madeira,** all 20s. per  
Dozen, really fine quality, produce of Spanish and Por-  
tuguese vines at the Coast of Hope, whence Her Majesty's Govern-  
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and is free from lead, salts, or other earthy impurities prejudicial to  
the skin. In boxes, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each. Dr. Philip Chamber Candles,  
in 1s. and 6s. each. Candle Holders for Ditto, 2s. 6d. each.—  
WHITMORE and CHADDOCK, City Road for Price's Patent Candles, No.  
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WINTER.—The LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY,  
78, New Bond-street, have prepared a new WINTER SKIN SOAP,  
which, by its continued use, will produce the softest of hands and the  
whitest of skin even in the coldest weather and hardest work. It is  
agreeably perfumed, and beautifully soft in use.  
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French Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon.—Messrs. Lemaire, of Paris.—  
Sole Depot the LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 78, New  
Bond-street. Moderator globes, chimneys, cottons. Repairs, &c., by  
French workmen, at Paris prices.

**DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.**—They  
can be thoroughly cleaned from all impurities, the colours  
revived by pure washing, and returned in Three Days. Price 3d. and  
4d. per yard. Turkey and extra heavy carpets in proportion.—  
Metropolitan Steam Washing Company, 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

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At PETER ROBINSON'S  
Family and General Mourning Warehouse.  
From the immense business done by this house with country cus-  
tomers, P. R. is enabled to supply large orders at a very reasonable  
cost, and to send goods for selection to any part free of expense.  
Always on hand, a very large stock of  
SKIRTS, MANTLES, and BONNETS;  
Also every description of Goods in the Piece, warranted of the best  
manufacture, and at moderate prices.  
COURT MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.  
Complete suits for WIDOWS' and CHILDREN'S MOURNING  
kept made up ready for immediate use; and a note to the warehouse,  
descriptive of the Mourning required, will ensure its being sent forth-<



this name in the sober negative character of their colouring.

"A Mountain Mirror" (70), by Mr. Pettit, looks at first sight spotty and wanting in breadth; but this is due to the nature of the scenery, which consists of nothing but bare masses of rock, crags, and boulders—all repeated in the faithful lake. The colouring, from the nature of the view, is rather repulsive; but evinces keen perception of the various gradations and hues of grey, slate, purple, blue, dun, and cinnamon.

There is honest imitation of nature in "Coast Scene, Isle of Arran" (128), by Mr. Peel. The sunny effect and the golden cornfield are particularly happy.

The great trough and sweep of the valley is well realised in No. 141, by Mr. Bridell, and it is altogether a pleasing picture; but it seems rather more like a reminiscence of a Turnerian vision of "Lake Avernus" than an actual locality in the Tyrol.

"A Salmon-trap—Evening" (202), by Mr. Oakes, is in its sky tints not so happy as a picture by this artist we recently noticed at the Exhibition of the British Institution, but the whole of the landscape is kept down with scientific knowledge of effect.

Three small views of towns in France (270-1-2), by Mr. Wood, deserve particular attention. The firmness and power of the painting are very promising.

"A By-way among the Hills" (51), by Mr. Hulme, is full of the charming vivacity of chequered sunlight struggling through trees.

No. 39, by Mr. Robins, is very natural and modest. The "chopping" waves are especially truthful, and we think the picture affords the best specimen of sea-painting in the rooms.

Great luminosity and power characterise the pictures by Mr. Raven, and there is, sometimes, a kind of Giorgionesque effect about the lighting of the clouds. But this strength is not only lavished sometimes, but the "modesty of nature is overstepped," and startling effects given where they could not occur. These remarks are made generally, but they apply to "The Funeral of a Village Maiden" (258)—executed, however, in conjunction with Mr. C. J. Lewis. "The Merry Merry Month of May" (246), another work by Mr. Raven, is extremely vivid and positive in colour, with a certain garishness beyond nature.

There are landscapes by Mr. Montague and a few other artists, the consideration of which our limits compel us to forego. We may say, however, in conclusion,



"DEG, SIR"—PAINTED BY COBBE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—(SEE PAGE 292.)

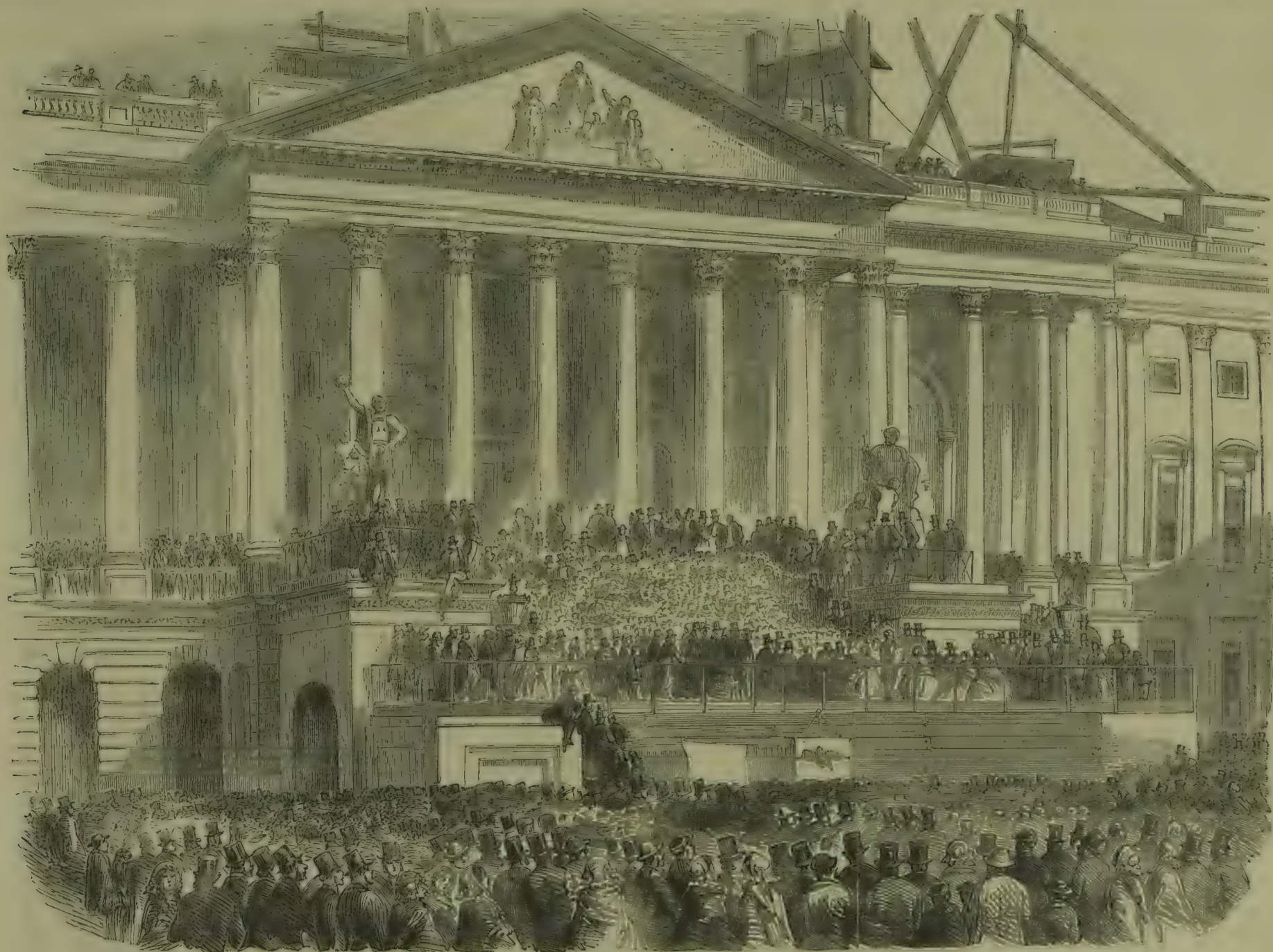
that in our notice of this Exhibition we have pointed out all those pictures which arrested our attention by any kind of excellence, and that we have dwelt more upon their merits than their occasional defects. To have marked all the feebleness and enumerated all the failures in these rooms would have been indeed a long and unthankful task.

We this week engrave, agreeably to promise, Mr. Moore's careful and truthful picture, "Haymaking in Switzerland: Lausanne. Painted on the spot" (66). The artist surely needs not tell us his picture was "painted on the spot"—the fact is sufficiently apparent. Some of our more unsuspecting readers may, however, be surprised that such a statement is made at all. Alas! they little know the occult mysteries of manufacture and transmutation going on in many a dark studio. But, confining ourselves to the simplicity and faithfulness of the work before us, what can be more true to nature than those sturdy oxen standing in the sunshine, with their drooping white eyelashes, and the shadows from their ears and horns creeping along their rough and shaggy sides? Why, laziness and good living on such rich, fragrant, flowery provender as that before them are marked in every trait of their condition. They are so perfectly painted as to form unquestionably the great attraction of the picture; and the haymakers, having not much nationally interesting about them, are somewhat like the actors at Astley's—human supernumeraries. The woman, however, is rather droll, in virtue of her dowdy straw hat. Agriculturists will, no doubt, find some amusement, not merely in the uneconomical employment of a yoke of oxen to so small a load, but in the primeval simplicity of the method by which they are attached to the cart, and likewise in the primitive lumbering form of the cart itself. The models of the whole have been, if not of antediluvian, certainly of fabulous antiquity. The picture contains little to remind us of "Lausanne," more than the fertile and beautiful plain of the Pays de Vaud, and some alps in the distance; but we cannot say whether these are the Alps of Savoy, Vaud, the Vallais, or Fribourg—they cannot be the distant mountains of Jura. We get no glimpse of the classic Lemane, nor of the beautifully-situated town of Lausanne itself; the mention of which recalls so many recollections of Gibbon, Voltaire, Rousseau, Byron, John Philip Kemble and a host of other associations.



"HAYMAKING IN SWITZERLAND."—PAINTED BY H. MOORE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.





INAUGURATION OF MR. BUCHANAN, AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT WASHINGTON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITCHURCH, OF WASHINGTON.

#### INAUGURATION OF MR. BUCHANAN AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS simple ceremony took place at Washington, on the 4th inst. The morning was welcomed with the firing of cannon and ringing of bells; from nearly every prominent point, and from many private residences, the national flag floated gracefully in the breeze. The streets and avenues began early to fill with a busy crowd of citizens, as well as the thousands of strangers and countrymen who for the previous

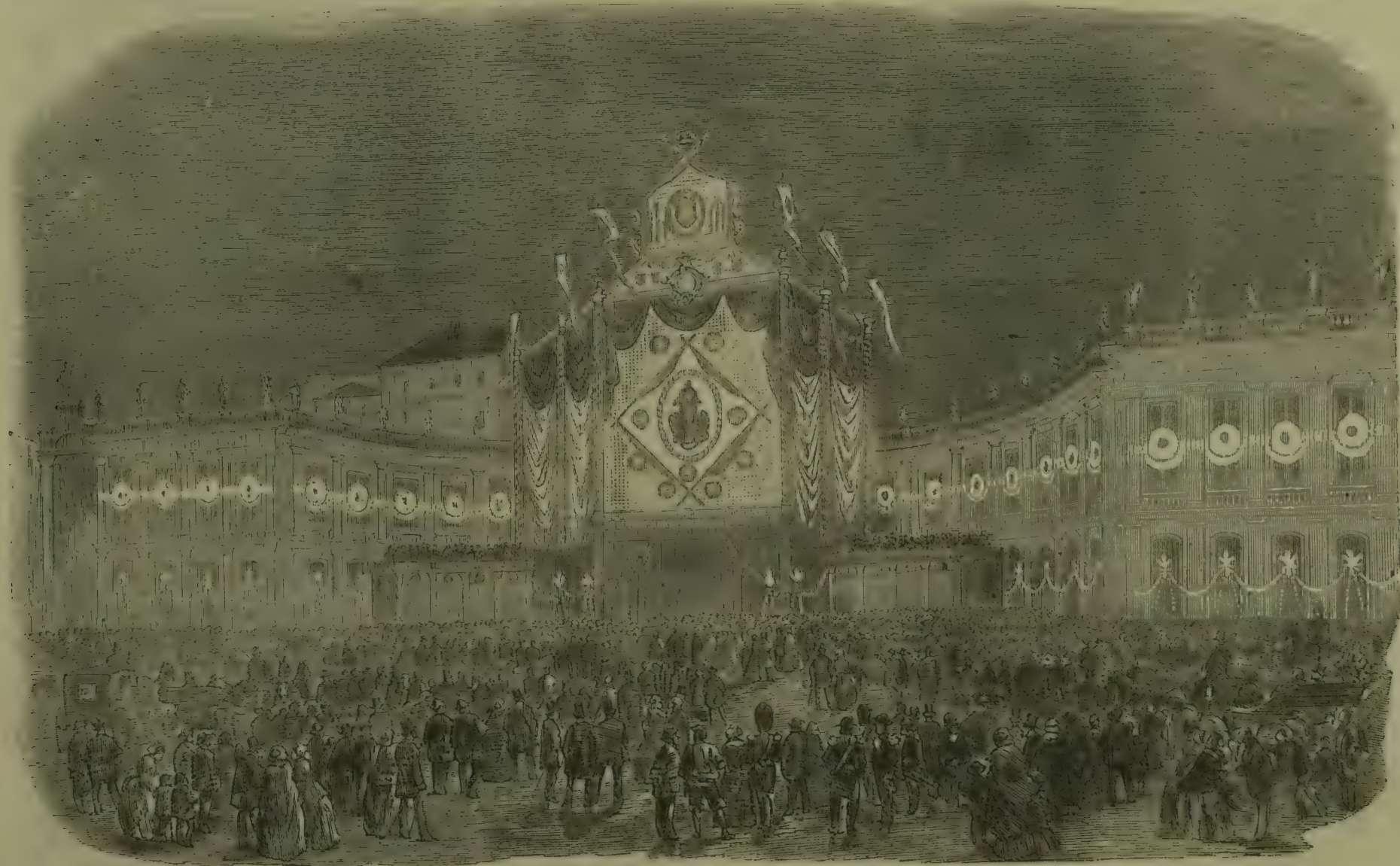
days had poured towards the national metropolis in one uninterrupted stream. The city of Washington was probably never before visited by so large a number of persons, without reference to party distinction.

At about ten o'clock the procession began to form in New York-avenue and Fifteenth-street, as follows:—W. Selden, Esq., Marshal-in-Chief, accompanied by his aids; they wore yellow scarfs with white rosettes; and the saddle-cloths of their horses were blue and gold.

The military escort was headed by General John A. Quitman, mounted on a fine charger, and accompanied by his aids. Next came

the Flying Artillery Company, from Fort McHenry, in full uniform, mounted, with four officers and sixty-two men, four pieces of artillery, and caissons. They attracted a large share of the public attention. They were followed by the President's mounted guard, Capt. Peck; a full marine band of music; the battalion of United States' Marines, four companies; Washington Light Infantry, National Greys, National Guards, Highlanders, Union Guard, Washington Jagers, Boone Rifles, and American Rifles.

Next came Dodworth's celebrated brass band from New York; then



ILLUMINATIONS IN THE LARGO MERCATELLO, NAPLES, ON THE BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)



the Albany Burgess Corps on the right, and the Willard Guards and the Charleston City Guards on the left. Then Scott's band of music, from Rochester, New York; and also the Salem brass band. The Young Guard from Richmond, with their splendid band. The Lancaster Fencibles, Philadelphia; the Mount Vernon Guards, Alexandria Rifles, the Albany band of music, the Montgomery Guards, the Alleghany Guards, and the Continentals of Cumberland, accompanied by many staff officers. "Some of the companies," (says the *Times* correspondent,) "were in excellent order,—their uniforms clean and bright, and their drill good; the pecuniary condition of the citizen very much affects the outward appearance of the soldier. Those brilliant companies were evidently well to do, and could afford to expend something for the credit of the corps. But there were other detachments so oddly threadbare and dilapidated, that if their patriotism had not exceeded their vanity they would surely have remained at home. The most striking of all the military companies was one in the uniform of the 'Continental' of 1776—blue with buff facings. The colours still linger as a party badge in the cover of the *Edinburgh Review*—the three-cornered hat, and topboots. It is very nearly the dress military artists give Napoleon in his early campaigns. Compared with more modern military tailoring it loses very little. The hat would certainly catch rain like a dish, but would pour it off clear of the collar; the shako conducts it down the neck. The boots look better than any form of the trouser. On the whole, as a fighting and marching dress, it was quite as good as most of our present uniforms. The officers add an elaborate lace shirt-frill, which throws in a touch of the drawing-room. The '76th's' were quite a feature of the day. Another relic of the past turned up among the crowd—an old gentleman wore a real queue, a veritable pigtail, carefully trimmed and tied; in the New World one ancient fashion still survives."

At the head of the civic part of the procession was a car, with a splendid national flag floating from a pole from seventy to eighty feet high, surmounted with a "cap of liberty." This flag was richly decorated with allegorical representations, as Civilisation, Agriculture, Mechanics, and Fine Arts. On one side was the God of War, on the other the Goddess of Liberty. The car was drawn by six handsomely-caparisoned horses, attended by grooms. The workmen of the Washington Navy-yard, under the command of Captain J. Rainbow, deserve great credit for this contribution.

This flag was followed by the President of the United States, Franklin Pierce, with James Buchanan, President elect, attended by Marshals and Assistant Marshals.

The ship *Constitution*, built and fitted out at the Washington Navy-yard, next advanced in fine style—a perfect specimen of naval architecture in proportions, build, rigging, and spars—a complete man-of-war. She was decorated with flags, and "manned" by ten lads attired in full sailors' costume.

The remainder of the procession consisted of persons on horseback and in vehicles.

The Senate Chamber, immediately after Congress had adjourned, was opened for the admission of Senators, the privileged guests, ex-President and Vice-President, the Judges of the Supreme Court (who wore in black silk gowns), diplomatic corps, heads of departments, and members of Congress; officers of the Army and Navy who by name had received the thanks of Congress; Governors of States, and various officials connected with Government, besides the local authorities of the district of Columbia, &c.

The procession having arrived, the President and President elect, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangement, proceeded to the Vice-President's room; and, on the new Senate being called to order, the President and President elect were introduced by the Committee of Arrangement to the seats prepared for them in front of the Secretary's table in the Senate Chamber, with the Judges on the right and the diplomatic corps on the left. The whole body then proceeded to the entrance portico, where the President took his seat in front of the platform. The attendance of political associations, judicial persons, clergy, members of Congress, Governors of States and Territories, members of the Cabinet and Legislature, officers of the army and navy, and militia, corporate authorities, and other officials, formed an immense concourse, extending a considerable distance in every direction. As soon as order could be restored, Mr. Buchanan rose, and in a clear and strong voice delivered the inaugural address. The President's remarks were frequently interrupted by loud applause; and on its conclusion cheer after cheer greeted the speaker.

The oath of office was administered by the venerable Chief Justice; after which the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice-President, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the Senate Chamber; and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangement, proceeded to the President's house.

The entire military, after the inauguration, escorted President Buchanan to the White House, where they formed in line, and passed in review before him.

During the afternoon thousands of citizens and strangers crowded to the executive mansion to pay their respects to Mr. Buchanan.

The accompanying illustration of the ceremony in front of the portico of the Capitol at Washington has been engraved from a photograph by Whitechurch, of Washington.

### THE LARGO MERCATELLO, NAPLES, ILLUMINATED.

We engrave this scene as a specimen of the spontaneous rejoicings of the Neapolitan people; and also as an artistic curiosity. The official journal of the 28th ult. announced that "to-day, at two o'clock, the joyful salves of all the castles gave intelligence of the most happy delivery of her august Majesty our Queen, who, in the Palace of Caserta, has given birth to a well-formed Prince. This most cheering news was rapidly spread about, exciting in every direction the most lively exultation."

Assuming to be the just interpreters of the overflowing joy of a happy and grateful people, the municipality erected in the Largo Mercatello the temporary edifice which forms the subject of the accompanying Sketch; it was covered with white and crimson hangings. In the centre was a colossal transparency of the Madonna, clothed with a large mantle, beneath and within whose ample folds their Majesties were enveloped. Around them were shields bearing the names of the various members of the Royal Family. Immediately above were the family shields, surmounted by an inscription, explaining the origin of the great happiness and prosperity of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the ground on which King Ferdinand bases all his hopes. On each side of the erection was a scaffolding whereon was seated a band of instrumental performers; and the whole was brilliantly illuminated with festoons of lights. The occasion of the fête was so important, and the joy of the Neapolitans thereat was considered to be so exuberant, that the authorities ordered three evenings to be given up to festivities. Besides a considerable number of people on foot and in carriages, a squadron of cavalry and innumerable bodies of police assisted. The evening passed over with the greatest tranquillity.

The site which was chosen for this grand display has presented within the last nine years some striking contrasts. Here is the entrance to the Jesuits' College, and those who were in Naples in March, 1848, will not soon forget how on a cold, drizzly morning some thousands of people occupied the open space in front, and howled like wild beasts for their prey. Later in the day the members of the Society of Jesus issued forth in carriages in procession, imposing by the dignity of their bearing on the imagination of the multitude, and, driving to the Arsenal, were sent off by sea. In 1857 the entrance to the building is illuminated: they are again in places of power and trust—for the King has need of them.

**THE HOUSELESS AND VAGRANT POOR.**—Mr. J. W. Butterworth of Fleet-street, a guardian of the West London Union, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, urging him to employ his official power, and influence to place the legal relief of the houseless poor of London on a better footing. His plea is simply this—that each metropolitan union or poor board should contribute its ratable value or average annual expenditure to a common fund, to be applied to the erection and maintenance of a proper number of conveniently-situated and uniformly-conducted casual wards throughout the metropolis. This, if carried out, would at once remove the motive, and therefore put an end to the system at present pursued by different boards of rendering their casual wards inaccessible to the wandering and peculiar class of paupers for whom they are maintained, in order to shift on other shoulders the burden of the rate for their support.

A man, pretending to be deaf and dumb, was begging in Stockton a few days ago. At one house where he solicited alms, a fine Newfoundland dog sprang out at him, when the fellow exclaimed in an excited manner, "If you don't take the dog away, I'll stick him."

### CITY BANQUET TO LORD PALMERSTON.

On Friday evening week the Lord Mayor entertained Lord Palmerston, the Cabinet, the subordinate Ministers and officials, and a numerous party of guests, principally selected for their conformity in politics with the present Administration, in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion-house. There were covers laid for 300 guests. As far as the press arrangements were concerned, they were very restricted. The company included his Excellency Ferouk Khan (the Persian Plenipotentiary) and suite, who have just arrived in London, and whose Oriental aspect and picturesque appointments made them objects of peculiar interest. The usual loyal toasts were disposed of with the customary honours. In reply to the toast of "The Army," General Williams returned thanks.

To the toast of "The Navy," Sir C. Wood responded. He would not (he said) refer to the war, but would speak with pride of the services rendered by our Navy, whether in the war to the maintenance of the honour of the country, or in peace to the security of our commerce and mercantile marine. It was in vindication of the outraged merchants' flag that the Navy had been engaged in the waters of China. He did not believe the report that the British sailor had in this contest not exhibited that humanity for which he was distinguished. He had seen with indignation a charge of unnecessary cruelty made against the Navy. He utterly disbelieved the assertion. He believed that nothing more had been done than was requisite for protection and defence, and he knew that the utmost efforts had been made to spare the inhabitants of Canton. He knew they had been warned away from danger, and he knew that, when the Chinese soldiery were deserted by their officers, they were rescued from death by the gallantry of our sailors (loud cheers).

The Lord Mayor then proposed "the health of Lord Palmerston" in an appropriate speech.

Viscount Palmerston, who, on rising, was received with loud and protracted cheering, said: My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen,—Often as it has been our good fortune to partake of the splendid hospitalities of the city of London, never certainly did it fall to the lot, I may say, of any Administration to receive those testimonies of courtesy and good will upon a more important and interesting occasion than the present (Cheers). We are not deceiving ourselves, my Lord Mayor, when we interpret the manner in which you have been pleased to propose our health as being a renewal of that expression of confidence and good will towards her Majesty's Ministers which I had the honour of receiving, not many days ago, from your Lordship, as evidencing the feelings and opinions of the citizens of this great metropolis (Hear). We were, as is well known, not long ago placed in a minority in the House of Commons upon a question which involved a censure upon her Majesty's Government (Hear, hear).

I know very well that some of those who honoured us with their general support, viewing in that question only a simple expression of judgment upon a particular transaction which had taken place at the Antipodes some two months before, persuaded themselves that in giving their vote against the Government they were not expressing a censure upon the Administration, and some of these honourable gentlemen assured me, and with great sincerity, I am persuaded, that they did not intend by the vote they were then giving to withdraw from the Government the confidence—the general confidence—which they had hitherto conferred upon it; but the great majority of those who voted knew very well the full import of the vote they were about to give (Hear). The resolution was that proceedings which the Government had approved were unjustifiable (Hear). Why, if the Government had approved unjustifiable proceedings they had followed a course which deservedly must incur the censure of the Parliament of this country. We were persuaded, on the contrary, that these proceedings were necessary and right. We felt that a great wrong had been inflicted upon the country. We felt that our fellow-countrymen, in a distant part of the globe, had been exposed to every sort of insult, outrage, and atrocity (Hear, hear), that the treaty rights of this country had been broken, and that those who were locally charged with the defence of our interests were not only justified, but were bound, to resent it in as far as the means under their command enabled them to do so (loud cheers). We felt that we should have been basely betrayed the trust which our Sovereign and the country had reposed in us if we had not approved of proceedings which we thought to be right, and which we, if we had been placed in similar circumstances, should certainly have deemed it our duty to take (Cheers). Well, my Lord Mayor, under ordinary circumstances, when the House of Commons censures a Government, that Government has but one course to pursue, namely, to retire; especially if it thinks that the country at large shares the opinion pronounced by the House of Commons (Cheers). But upon the present occasion our belief was different. We did not believe that the country at large shared the opinion of those who had censured us in Parliament (loud and continued cheering). I took the liberty in that debate of saying to the House of Commons that I was sure their vote, if it were adverse, would not be ratified by the opinion of the country; and the result has proved how entirely justified we were in entertaining that opinion (Hear, hear). Even now, before the constitencies of the country have had an opportunity of recording their votes, we have had numerous expressions of opinion coming from all parts of the United Kingdom—addresses signed by men of all ranks of society—of all shades of politics (Hear)—by Whigs, by Tories, by Radicals—all deeming it right that, when the interests of the country are at stake, party differences should be forgotten, and that the whole nation should rally together to vindicate the honour and the interests of the country (Cheers).

We know our fellow-countrymen too well to doubt that that would be the result of the appeal which we are about to make; and even now, though yet still we know that the heart of the country is sound, that its judgment is just, and that it will reverse that censure which was pronounced upon us but the other day by the House of Commons. I am not allowed to talk of "coalitions," I am not allowed to talk of combinations, because they have been distinctly repudiated; but there was, if I am obliged to say so, an "accidental concurrence" of leaders and followers in that lobby (Cheers and laughter). There were in that lobby the elements of a Government who expected to succeed to power by making the humiliation and degradation of their country the stepping-stone to office (loud and prolonged cheers). We are told, and I told truly, that party ties are essential—that party spirit is essential—to the working of the British Constitution. Well, there were party ties that were remembered upon that occasion; but there was one party tie that was wholly forgotten; it was the tie of party that ought to bind every Englishman to the interests, to the honour, and to the glory of his country (Cheers). Why, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, if those who censured in that vote had risen to power, what, by logical and inevitable consequence, ought they to have done to have given effect to that vote? They said the proceedings we took were unjustifiable; they must have sent word, then, to the Chinese barbarian that they apologised for the wrong they had done him (Hear). They must have rebuilt the forts which our gallant sailors had destroyed (Hear). They must have sent from Woolwich fresh cannon in lieu of those which our sailors had rendered unserviceable; and I presume that, in order to complete the apology, they would have repaid him the rewards which he had given for the heads of our murdered fellow-countrymen, and the expense of the arsenic by which our people have been poisoned (loud cheering). Gentlemen, I cannot convey the feelings of those men who could witness with calmness the heads of respectable British merchants on the walls of Canton, or the murders, and assassinations, and poisonings perpetrated on our fellow-countrymen abroad; and who, instead of feeling their blood boil with indignation at such proceedings, would have had us make an abject submission to the barbarians by whom these atrocities were committed (loud cheering). But we are told by others that we are addicted to war. We are told that while we hold the direction of affairs, this country will always be embroiled with other nations. Why, Sir, the whole course of our conduct is a refutation of that charge (Hear). Some of those who are now the loudest in maintaining the doctrine of peace are among those who concurred in engaging this country in that just and necessary war—the first great war in which this country has been engaged during the last forty years. Those men, indeed, forgot to help us in carrying that war to a successful termination. They did not assist us in obtaining, in conjunction with our allies—our glorious allies—the French nation, the Sardinians, and the Turks—that honourable and safe peace, the conditions of which those men had before pronounced to be unreasonable to ask, and hopeless to obtain (Hear). They forgot to assist us in that; and when they accuse us of our inveterate propensity to war, they forget, I think, that we had succeeded, in conjunction with our allies, in restoring a safe and enduring peace (Cheers). Gentlemen, we, too, are for peace abroad and progressive improvement at home (Cheers). But the peace which we want is peace with honour (Hear)—peace with safety (Hear)—peace with the maintenance of our national rights (Hear)—peace with security to our fellow-countrymen abroad (Hear). We believe that that also is the opinion of the British nation; and so long as the British nation entertain the opinion that these are the principles upon which the Government of the country is to be conducted, and so long as it shall continue to honour us with its confidence, so long shall we feel pride in discharging the duty, however laborious and responsible it may be, which our Sovereign and our country may expect us to perform (Cheers). If the day shall come when a different doctrine shall prevail, when peace is to be accomplished by humiliation and degradation, the country must look elsewhere. I will not know any where (Hear, hear, and laughter). I have you to fill up that gap (renewed cheering for the country). I say, must look elsewhere for instruments for the national degradation and disgrace (loud cheers). My Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I again beg to assure you we feel proud, justly proud, of the noble spirit which the country has displayed upon the present occasion—a spirit which it will always display when the national interest are at stake; that we feel doubly proud at being the instruments of the national will; and that so long as we feel that we are backed up we shall set at defiance the "accidental concurrence" (loud laughter) of unconcerting and uncommunicating gentlemen (Cheers and reiterated laughter, who, by a strange fatality, may find themselves united to turn out the Government of the day (loud cheers). I return you my best thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me. (The noble Viscount resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic and continued cheering.)

Count Persigny returned thanks for the Foreign Ministers.

Earl Granville, in reply to the toast "the House of Peers," having thanked the Lord Mayor for his invitation and his excellent dinner, said that he had lately seen advertised a sauce of peculiar zest, which was called Palmerston sauce (A laugh), and he believed that the Lord Mayor had added to the attractions of his dinner by giving them that sauce in the greatest perfection (Laughter). On a very recent occasion the House of Lords had come to a decision opposed to that of the House of Commons, and he confidently believed that ultimately the Lords would prove to have been the best exponents of the will of the people of England (Hear). They furnished the Government with thirty-six good reasons for the course they had taken, and would, he believed, on every occasion of emergency give the people reason for exclaiming, "Thank God, we have a House of Lords!" (Cheers.)

The Earl of Clarendon, in returning thanks for the toast coupled with his name, said he was most grateful to the Lord Mayor for identifying his name with the permanence of foreign relations, the importance of which it was impossible to over-estimate. The office he had the honour to hold was one of great responsibility; but the people of England had a perfect right to inquire whether in that office he upheld the dignity of the country abroad, or whether he had done anything to weaken the esteem of friends, or to arouse the anger of foes (Hear). The principle upon which the policy of the Government had been guided avoided both extremes, and he confidently appealed to the whole world whether, in the hands of the present Government, the honour of England had been sullied, or whether her dignity or position had been lowered. They had been told that their foreign policy was turbulent, aggressive, and braggadocio. Now, although it might be difficult to prove a negative, he asked, was their turbulence to be inferred from their extreme reluctance to go to war, or from their having signed two treaties of peace within twelve months? Was their aggressive character shown in their steady refusal of all territorial aggrandisement? And he appealed to the diplomatic correspondence of the last four years to prove whether or not there had been any tendency to braggadocio on the part of the Government (Hear). He was not going to travel over the map of Europe, but would say one word about the United States, whose present Government entertained, he believed, the best disposition towards this country. They had the advantage of having at the head of the United States' Government that eminent man who had resided so long in this country, who had mixed amongst all classes, and had been able to ascertain for himself what were the real feelings of this country. With respect to China the Government had only done what any Government would have done—protect the honour of the British flag. He believed Admiral Seymour to have been fully justified; and Sir J. Bowring, who had been exposed to every sort of vituperation, had, he believed, been most unjustly attacked. He believed that Admiral Seymour would, like an honourable man, share the full responsibility of Sir J. Bowring (Cheers)—and that both would have been condemned by their countrymen had they not protected the honour of our flag and the interests of our commerce (Cheers).

To the toast of "The House of Commons," Sir G. Grey returned thanks; and, after some further speeches, the company separated about twelve o'clock.

The illustration engraved upon the front page of the present Number represents the cross-table. Upon the right of the Lord Mayor are seated Viscountess Palmerston, the Turkish Ambassador, the Persian Ambassador, and Captain Lynch. Upon the left of the Lord Mayor are seated the Lady Mayoress, the French Ambassador, the Countess of Clarendon, Madame Musurus (lady of the Turkish Ambassador), the Swedish Consul, the Hon. Miss Wortley, the Earl of Harrowby, the Greek Ambassador and his lady, and the Bishop of London. Viscount Palmerston is addressing the company.

### THE BEST USE FOR SMITHFIELD MARKET.

The last number of the *Labourer's Friend*, the journal of the Society for improving the condition of the Labouring Classes, contains an interesting correspondence between Sir C. Trevelyan, and Sir S. M. Peto, regarding the best use to which the site of Smithfield Market can be turned. It appears that the Commissioners to whom the best mode of disposing of that valuable space of ground had been confided, requested Sir Charles Trevelyan to give them a general idea of the manner in which the site might be laid out for the promotion of the public health and recreation, including, to the utmost practicable extent, the means of intellectual, moral, and religious improvement. "The whole area," as Sir Charles states, "is six acres, but its shape is so irregular that, in order to make it fully available, it must either be consolidated by purchases or exchanges, or some special use must be made of the parts which are thrown off from the main body. It may, I suppose, be assumed that the bulk and entire centre of the area will be raised off and planted with trees and shrubs, which should be constantly renewed. And round at least a portion of the circumference lofty ranges of Model Lodging Houses might be erected, in substitution for some of the miserable accommodation of the neighbouring population, and as an example for more extensive constructions of the same kind elsewhere. And in some suitable situation, which might be one of the bays or irregular indentations of the general area, I would suggest that a building should be constructed on the Crystal Palace principle, which should combine the following objects:—1st. The means of public recreation, according to the plan of the 'Public Recreation Society' of Birmingham. 2ndly. The means of intellectual improvement by a library, philosophical apparatus, lectures, and the other arrangements usually adopted in Mechanics' Institutes; and, 3rdly. The means of religious quiet and reading on Sunday to those who desire it."

Sir Morton Peto agrees with Sir Charles that the site should be devoted to the promotion of the health and enjoyment of the citizens of London, and for this end he suggests that the greater portion of it should be kept as open space, railing in a thoroughfare round it. On the space adjoining Long-lane, used as a pig-market, and up to the end of Long-lane, he would recommend the erection of houses for the industrial classes. He does not propose that the Government should undertake these, but merely that it should give the land for building, at a small ground-rent, on condition that the rents, regulations, &c., are approved by them, as well as the plans and buildings. If these were erected on the plan of flats, with open galleries and public staircases, a large amount of accommodation would be obtained; and, let in rooms of two and three to a family, at a moderate rent, would at the same time, having regard to the moderate ground-rent, pay the party investing a remunerative return.

From the angle of Long-lane, to the street leading to Holborn, and immediately opposite to Long-lane, there is a long parallelogram, intersected by the thoroughfare called Smithfield-bars. This would give two spaces—one upon which Sir Morton Peto suggests that baths and wash-houses should be erected, and upon the other a library and reading-rooms, forming a large establishment, in which, under proper regulations, certificated industrious men should be admitted, on payment of a small subscription, to the library and rooms, supplied with all the useful and interesting literature of the days, as well as newspapers and periodicals; in part of the establishment coffee and suitable refreshments to be supplied at fixed rates.

The whole of the space, excepting the small part already described, he would keep open, with iron railings around it, giving it a wide space next the houses, and planted round the whole space with the Oriental plane-tree. The whole of the interior space to be laid out, first with walks around the outer circle; then the interior space to be gravelled, rolled perfectly smooth, as the walks in Kensington-gardens, and kept scrupulously clean, &c. In this part, under proper regulations, he would suggest that athletic games should be permitted: this would not be an annoyance to the inhabitants, and would be felt a great boon in suitable weather, and under proper regulations. Both men and lads would find their health and comfort greatly promoted; and when, from the season of the year, or bad weather, they could not enjoy their games, the reading-rooms, &c., would be more attractive.

**DR. LEITCHARDT.**—The object of the communication read by Mr. Sidney to the Geographical Society on Monday, on a proposed expedition into South Australia in search of the missing Dr. Leitchardt and his party was to prove that Dr. Leitchardt is still living in the interior, and that by a well-directed search, conducted in a fitting manner, he may be discovered and restored to his friends, or at all events, that his papers may be obtained, even if he should be dead. It is proposed that the expedition should consist of about fifteen native troopers, each one having a packhorse loaded with essential requisites, and that they should, thus unencumbered, make a rapid journey in the direction where Dr. Leitchardt was last heard of. It was stated that the number of cattle he took with him would be sure to have left tracks in the bush which could be readily traced. The writer of the paper, who had had fourteen years' experience in the wilds of South Australia, is of opinion that the blacks in the interior would not maltreat the European traveller; but would be more likely to detain him among them as a curiosity. The expense of such an expedition was estimated at about £4000.

**DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.**—The following despatch has been published at Paris, dated Berlin, 22nd inst.:—"Prussia refuses to refer the decision of the question of the Danish Duchies to the Western Powers, as desired by France and England, on the ground of its being a purely German question. It is thought that Austria will also refuse."



PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The House of Lords met at two o'clock, for the purpose of giving the Royal assent (by commission) to several public bills, and for proroguing Parliament. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. The number of Peers in attendance was very small, including, in addition to the Commissioners, Lord Pannure, the Bishop of London, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Redesdale, and a few others. There was a considerable attendance of ladies, who filled the Opposition benches, and Ferouk Khan and the members of his suite, in the picturesque dress of the Persians, occupied a portion of the Episcopal benches. Sir Augustus Clifford proceeded to summon the Commons to attend the House of Peers; and the Speaker, shortly after, accompanied by Lord Palmerston, and about sixty or seventy members of the House of Commons, attended at the bar. The Clerk at the Table read the Commission empowering the Royal assent to be given to the following bills:—Mr. Speaker's Retirement Bill, the Exchequer Bills (£21,000,000 Bill, Commissioners of Supply (Scotland) Bill, the Income-tax Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Copyhold Enclosure Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Customs-duties Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, &c. The reading of the document having been concluded.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said: In obedience to her Majesty's commands, we do declare to you, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that her Majesty has given her Royal assent to these bills, and require the clerk to pass the same in the usual form and words. The titles of the money bills were first read, and the clerk in the usual Norman French declared that the Queen thanked the Commons and accepted their benevolence; the bills not giving public moneys were assented to in the brief and less graceful phrase of "La Reine le veut."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the Speech from her Majesty, of which the following is a copy:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that, in releasing you at this early period from your attendance in Parliament, it is her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament, in order to ascertain in the most constitutional manner the sense of her people upon the present state of public affairs.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service during the period that will elapse before the new Parliament, which her Majesty will direct immediately to be called, shall have been able to give its deliberation to these matters.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by her Majesty to express the satisfaction which she feels at your having been able during the present Session materially to reduce the burdens of her people.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that it is her fervent prayer that the several constituencies of the United Kingdom upon whom will devolve the exercise of those high functions which, by the Constitution, belong to them, may be guided by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid her Majesty in constant endeavours to maintain the honour and dignity of her crown, and to promote the welfare and happiness of her people.

Then followed the reading of the Act of Prorogation, which, after reciting the names of the "dear cousins," and "well beloved," and "right trusty" of the commissioners, proceeded to say "that for certain pressing causes and considerations, us especially moving, we have thought fit to prorogue our said Parliament; therefore we, confiding very much in your fidelity and circumspection, have given power to you, by virtue of these presents, further to prorogue and continue our present Parliament, in the city of Westminster, from Saturday, the 21st of March, till and unto Thursday, the 30th of April now next following."—The LORD CHANCELLOR then declared the Parliament prorogued until Thursday, the 30th of April next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House met at half-past one. Mr. O'Donoghue took the oaths and his seat for Tipperary, in place of Mr. James Sadleir, expelled.

RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NAPLES.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE inquired whether, since the withdrawal of the French and British Legations from Naples, any overtures had been made by the King of Naples to France and England for the return of those Legations, and whether those overtures were likely to be acceptable to the two countries; as it appeared, according to a statement in one of the public journals, that an Envoy had gone to Paris with the view of settling, in a satisfactory manner, the differences which existed between the Neapolitan Government and the Governments of England and France?—LORD PALMERSTON: No overtures, properly so called, have been received by the French or English Governments from the King of Naples since the discontinuance of our relations with that Government. But an indirect intimation has reached us to the effect that the Neapolitan Government wishes to know whether, if the King of Naples were to carry into execution a convention made with the Argentine Confederation, by which the political prisoners now detained in the prisons of Naples were to be banished to the territory of the Argentine Confederation, that would be considered by the two Governments as a substantial conclusion of that more moderate system of government which we wish to see established at Naples. I speak only of the British Government; but we do not think that clearing the prisons of Naples by sending the prisoners into banishment to South America, for the purpose of replenishing those prisons by fresh arrests, would be that sort of change of system which would be considered by us as accomplishing the purpose for which diplomatic relations were broken off with the Government of Naples (Hear, hear).

TREATY WITH THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.—Mr. W. PATTEN inquired if it was true that a treaty had been concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, by which considerable advantages were secured to British subjects?—LORD PALMERSTON said he would give his answer at the bar, to which he proceeded at once, and brought up the copy of a treaty concluded between her Majesty and the Emperor of Morocco, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Sir A. CLIFFORD, Usher of the Black Rod, a few minutes after two, summoned the House to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's message for the prorogation of Parliament read by the Royal Commissioners. The SPEAKER, accompanied by most of the members present, then quitted the House, returning at half-past two; when the Speaker, standing at the table, read the Royal Speech, and the House broke up, every member in succession first shaking hands with the Speaker.

AN ALARMING DECISION ON SLAVERY.—The most important decision ever made by the Supreme Court of the United States was pronounced recently, and a summary of its leading points will be found among our telegraphic despatches. That supreme tribunal of the land decides that the ordinance of 1787, so far as it prohibited slavery from the north-west territory, was unconstitutional; that the Missouri Compromise, so far as it excluded slavery from the Louisiana territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., was unconstitutional; that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery from any portion of the federal territory, nor to authorise the inhabitants thereof to do so; that negroes are not citizens of the United States; and that the residence of a slave in a free State does not affect his legal condition upon his return to a State where slavery is allowed by law. Thus, at one blow, all the legislation of the country, from the formation of the Constitution to the present day, against the extension of slavery, is swept away; and the Supreme Court decides that the Constitution *ex proprio vigore* carries slavery into every portion of the federal territory, or, what amounts to the same thing, authorises the slaveholder to carry it thither, in spite of Congress or the will of its inhabitants. The power of Congress over the subject, and the modern doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories, are alike repudiated and annulled. It is not in the power either of the Federal Government or of the federal territories to exclude slavery therefrom. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this decision. It gives the sanction of constitutional law to the practical revolution which for some years past has been going on in the policy of the Government upon this subject, and engrafts upon the theory of the Republic the doctrines upon which Mr. Calhoun laboured in vain, during the last years of his life, to rally even the people of the Southern States. But one more decision is needed to make slavery the actual law of the whole Republic, and render its prohibition in any of the States null and void; and this we shall probably have when the *Lemmon* case reaches the same tribunal which has just reversed the whole policy of the Government in regard to the territories. No popular revolution will follow this decision, startling as it will be to the opinions and principles of three-fourths of the people of the United States. It will be accepted as the authoritative exposition of the Constitution, and regarded by all departments of the Government and by the people as the law of the land. No issue will probably ever be made upon it before the people, for the practical settlement of the question will anticipate any political result that might be reached; but it will profoundly affect the public mind in regard to the general question of slavery, and will change the issues which must inevitably come up sooner or later in reference to it. That it will render them less absorbing in their nature, less disturbing in their progress, or more safe and peaceful in their results, no one who knows anything of the temper of the American people can for a moment believe.—*New York Times*.

THE TOP SAWYER,

AND

HOW HE VOTED.

I.

No! No! Master Dodge;  
You're a clever lawyer,  
But I'm not your man—  
I'm my own Top Sawyer.  
I've a loving wife;  
I've a son and daughter;  
I've a ten-pound note,  
Beef, and Bread, and Water.  
If I fancy Wine,  
I've the cash to buy it;  
And my right arm's strong—  
Would you like to try it?

II.

I've a vote, I know,  
And I mean to use it  
As I please myself,  
Not as you may choose it;—  
Not a vote to sell  
For your dirty guineas—  
Baits that only catch  
Knaves and stupid ninnies.  
Think you, Master Dodge,  
I resemble either?  
If I do, I'm dead;  
If I live, I'm neither!

III.

He who asks my vote  
Must, if I support him,  
Hold the patriot's course  
When the factious court him.  
He must know the right;  
Love the people duly;  
Teach them when they're wrong;  
Serve them well and truly!  
And when England fights,  
With the world upon her,  
He must aid her cause,  
And maintain her honour.

IV.

He must hold the scales  
Evenly for all men,—  
Justly for the great,  
Fairly for the small men.  
Friendly to the poor,  
When hard taxes grieve them,  
He must help the State  
Wisely to relieve them;  
And must own the truth,  
That a Christian nation  
Owes its meanest child  
Healthful education!

V.

Yet I'll give no vote  
To an idle meddler,  
Or a busy drone  
Higgling like a pedler;  
To a man who prates  
In and out of season,  
Thinking Wisdom's self  
Meaner than his reason;  
With no larger views  
Than his parish offers;—  
Him I'll not support,  
Whatsoever he proffers.

VI.

No! I want a man  
True, and good, and hearty,  
Loving England more  
Than he loves his party;—  
In great Freedom's troop,  
Who will serve unheeding,  
Soldier in the ranks,  
Or a Captain leading!  
If such man I find,  
Be he Jones or Hodges,  
He shall have my vote,  
Spite of all the Dodges!

March 24th, 1857.

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.—The *Moniteur* publishes a report to the Emperor from the Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, giving an account of the disposal of 400,000 francs intrusted to him for distribution among the old soldiers who served between the years 1792 and 1815. More than 60,000 old soldiers had petitioned for relief. A selection was made, and the 400,000 francs were divided among 4207 chosen from the most aged, the most needy, and the most deserving of the applicants. It appears from the report that there still exist in France and Algeria 67,769 soldiers of the old Imperial army, of whom more than 40,000 require assistance from the Government.

THE "KANGAROO."—The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 12th inst., which had announced the capture of the British steamer *Kangaroo* by some Russian gun-boats, now corrects that information, and announces the safe arrival of the *Kangaroo* in the Bosphorus after having landed her passengers and freight on the coast of Circassia. The Russian Ambassador had demanded explanations of the Porte, which had appointed a commission of inquiry.

THE WRECK OF THE "MADRID" STEAMER.—The passengers on board the *Madrid* have given the following testimony regarding the coolness and judgment displayed by the captain of that vessel:—"Captain G. Bradshaw, Vigo, Feb. 21, 1857. Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned passengers per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Madrid*, unfortunately wrecked yesterday, at the entrance of this bay, desire to express our sympathy and condolence with you, and also our sense of the admirable coolness and judgment displayed by you upon that trying occasion: whereby not only the lives, but also the property, of the passengers have been preserved. (Signed) E. C. Hilton, Lieut. 55th Regt.; R. F. Dalton, Lieut. R.A.; J. D. Bilham, Ensign 30th Regt.; George Hooper, Robt. G. Moran." The above-mentioned gentlemen wish to add that Mr. Atkins also sent Captain Bradshaw a letter to the same effect on behalf of himself and family (three ladies and a little girl). These comprised the whole of the chief-cabin passengers.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

THE advance of spring is creating activity in the *magasins* of our fashionable milliners and dressmakers. All are busily preparing for the sunshiny days when rich silks and gay colours will enliven our promenades, and diffuse brilliancy through concert-rooms and other places of fashionable resort.

Many dresses of *moiré antique*, intended for out-door wear, have been made up—some are black, others violet, and many in shades of grey or brown. They are without trimming of any kind, but they are rich in the beauty of their texture and the amplitude of their massive folds, gracefully widening towards the lower part of the skirt, and forming a sort of demi-train behind. With a dress of this description should be worn a mantelet of velvet of the same colour as the silk, and trimmed with a double fall of broad black lace. The bonnet may be of quilted silk, either white or of the hue now so fashionable, called *bouton d'or*, trimmed with black lace and velvet.

Other dresses, also intended for the promenade or carriage, are made of rich glacé silk; violet, green, dark blue, and brown being the most favourite colours. They have usually three flounces, each edged with a broad bias band of black velvet. With this style of dress a mantelet of black velvet, like that above described, may be suitably worn. The bonnet may be of green or violet-colour terry velvet, ornamented with a single rose and its foliage on one side, or with a cluster of the red berries of the service-tree, mingled with violets.

We may here describe a dress, or rather, as our Parisian friends express it, a complete *toilette de promenade*, which has just been sent from Paris for an English lady of rank. The robe is of violet-colour taffeta, with three flounces, crenelated at the edges. On each flounce there are placed five or six rows of black velvet, following the direction of the crenelated edges, thus giving to the skirt of the dress the appearance of being figured with a zebra pattern in velvet. The mantelet which accompanies this dress is of violet-colour velvet, edged with a very broad net fringe. This fringe in itself presents a novelty. It is made of chenille of two colours—black and violet—and terminates in large pointed scallops at the edge; to each point there is attached a very long, but very light, tassel of black and violet silk. This fringe was placed over a flounce of velvet: this, it must be observed, is now the invariable method of placing these broad fringes, which, if attached to the edge of the cloak, would hang in very ungraceful style. With the robe and mantelet just described is to be worn a most elegant bonnet of black velvet, adorned with a bird of paradise.

As regards evening dress we need only observe that our Illustrations of Fashion exhibit four of the ball dresses prepared for the ensuing month. They are, therefore, in the very newest style; and, in point of elegance, cannot be surpassed. We would direct the attention of our lady readers to the ribbon head-dresses shown in two of the figures, and may mention that this style of *coiffure* is rapidly gaining favour. Ribbon head-dresses are particularly well adapted for the theatres, or for occasions on which a sort of demi-full dress is sufficient. They may be made in almost any colour; but pink, blue, cerise, or *bouton d'or* will be found most effective.

Among the novelties in lingerie is a sleeve just introduced in Paris, where it has obtained great favour. It may be made of muslin or tulle, and consists of one very full puff, confined at the wrist by a bouillon, within which there is a running of coloured ribbon. Above the bouillon a broad cuff of lace or needlework falls back over the sleeve. The cuff is formed of keep vandykes, and, if of needlework, they should be edged with narrow Valenciennes. The vandykes are five or six in number, and between each there is a bow of ribbon of the same colour as that in the running.

Some of the new fans may be said to have attained the perfection of artistic workmanship. The carving and inlaid work of the mother-of-pearl or ivory almost vies with the productions of the 16th century. The paintings which adorn these fans are very superior, judged as works of art. Some represent groups of figures in the style of Watteau; others are copied from Chinese, Persian, or Indian subjects. Fans made of black or white crape, and richly bespangled with gold or silver ornaments, are now very fashionable. They resemble those which, about a century ago, were generally used in Spain—the native land of fans.

Our Illustrations consist of four figures in ball costume. The first figure, that at the extreme left, is represented in a tunic of pink silk over a dress of white tulle. The tunic is open at each side, and is edged with scallops cut out or pinked. The dress worn under the tunic has eight flounces, edged with a flowered design, embroidered in white floss silk. The corsage is in bouillonés, drawn horizontally, and over it is a berthe of pink silk, round at the back and descending to a point in front of the waist. The *bouquet de corsage*, which is worn on one side, consists of two white roses. The short sleeves are formed of two bouillonés of tulle. The head-dress consists of torses and small bows of pink ribbon, each bow being formed of loops without ends. The second figure shows a robe of blue silk, with double skirt and side trimmings; the latter formed of bouillonés of silk, edged with white lace. The berthe, which is also of silk, is trimmed with narrow lace. The ends are crossed in front, and fixed by two small bows of blue ribbon. On each shoulder there is a bow of the same. The head-dress consists of narrow *cordons* of blue flowers without foliage. The dress of the third figure is of white tulle over white satin. The berthe is of white tulle edged with blonde, and is fixed in front by a bow of white satin ribbon. The front hair is disposed in rouleaux, and with the back hair are intertwined pendent sprays of flowers. The dress of the fourth figure, that on the extreme right, consists of a double skirt of pink glacé. The lower skirt is trimmed with deep bouillonés of white tulle, fixed at intervals by ruches and bows of pink ribbon. The upper skirt is covered by a tunic of rich Brussels lace. The corsage has a berthe of bouilloné tulle and Brussels lace. It is fastened in front by bows of pink ribbon, and has corresponding bows on the shoulders. The sleeves are formed of one small puff, and under it a deep fall of tulle and lace, which is gathered up in front of the arm. The front hair is plaited, and the ends of the plaits are carried round and fastened at the back of the head by bows and ends of pink ribbon.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR RELIEVING THE OVERCROWDED THOROUGHFARES OF LONDON. By JOSEPH MITCHELL, F.R.S.E.—The increase of London, unexampled in Europe since the existence of Imperial Rome, necessarily causes attention to be directed to convenience of locomotion, when distances are so great, as well as the preservation of salubrity amid so dense a population, living so far from the fresh air of the country, and daily accumulating so vast a mass of animal corruption and vegetable residuum which are now so imperfectly carried off. Mr. Mitchell points out that at the present time there are no less than sixty thousand acres covered by buildings and streets, and that the population in twenty-five years has increased fifty-one per cent. He calculates that, if the population of London was, in 1851, 2,382,236, there must be at present not less than 2,600,000 inhabitants in this metropolis; and that, if the increase continue in the same ratio, twenty years hence the population will not be less than 3,372,000. Already the inconvenience is so great in our thoroughfares that it is a day's journey for a poor man, without the means of locomotion, to go from east to west. Mr. Mitchell therefore proposes that there should be one grand street or thoroughfare from the east to the west end of London, going in almost a straight line from the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, with a prolongation across the Park, so as to strike up the central avenue to the basin opposite the Palace. The grand street is to have a railway in the centre sunk between the houses, and he is fully aware that the project of carrying a railway across the Park would create alarm: he, therefore, proposes that it should be so sunk and bridged over in so many places level with the ground as to be unseen. The whole of the new population in Notting-hill and Kensington would thus be accommodated with easy access to the City by this grand railway street. There are three other features of the scheme worthy of mention. One is a branch to the south at right angles, crossing Waterloo-bridge to the South-Western terminus; and he gives a diagram of how this is to be accomplished. The piers of the bridge are to be prolonged upwards, so as to have a covered way in the manner of the railway-bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle. Another feature is a branch to the General Post-office; and, at the same time the main line touches the Smithfield terminus of the newly-conceded Metropolitan Railway, connecting the Great Western and Euston stations. The project is a grand one, and we think not unfeasible. The sewerage is an important subject, for which we have no space at present.





CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MARQUE OF LONDONDERRY, ON SCRABO HILL, COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND. — (SEE PAGE 300.)





MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, IN COURSE OF ERECTION ON SCRABO HILL, COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

THE foundation-stone of a memorial tower, to be erected on Scrabo Hill, near Newtownards, county Down, Ireland, to the memory of the late Marquis of Londonderry, was laid with great ceremony on the 28th ult., in presence of a large number of the tenantry and others resident on the county Down estates of the late Marquis of Londonderry. There was also a great assemblage of the clergy, gentry, and inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The spot selected for the site of the tower is the loftiest point of Scrabo, and is upwards of 500 feet above the level of Lough Strangford, of which you have a magnificent view, as also of the surrounding country: Mount Stewart, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, beautifully situated on the margin of the Lough; the well-wooded demesnes of Greyabbey and Ballywalter; Clondeboys, the seat of Lord Dufferin; Belfast Lough; the distant hills of Down and Antrim; while away east is the Irish Channel, with its many craft passing and repassing; beyond is the Scotch coast; and, to the south, the Isle of Man, which can be discerned in fine weather from this commanding eminence. The town of Newtownards, with its 10,000 busy people, lies almost immediately at the base of the hill.

The monument, a tower in the style of a Scottish chateau, will be 135 feet high, and is to be built of the rough rubble-stone (basalt) found on the top of the hill; the quoins and window-dressings being of sandstone. A stone staircase, in the round tower, will conduct to the guard-chamber and parapets. The tower, as well as forming a striking object from most parts of the country, will also be of some utility, as affording accommodation for a *custodian*; and the guard-chamber is intended to be fitted up as an armoury, in which the style of the building will be fully carried out, with oak panels, groined ceiling, &c. The walls will bear inscriptions indicating the monumental purpose of the edifice. The style of the building is considered more particularly applicable, as remains of edifices in the same style may be frequently met with in Ulster; and, being introduced into the country by the Scotch, it is thought the more suitable as a memorial of one of the descendants of the family of Stewart.

On the day of the ceremonial, at about two o'clock, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry with a large party, arrived from Mount Stewart.

William Sharman Crawford, Esq., D.L., J.P., Chairman of the Building Committee, having returned thanks to Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, for his kindness in acceding to the request of the committee to lay the foundation-stone, Sir Robert replied in an eloquent speech. The Chairman then requested the Lord Bishop of the diocese to pronounce a blessing on the undertaking. This being said, a large glass jar, hermetically sealed, was handed to Sir Robert. It contained a parchment scroll, inscribed:—

In memory of Charles William Vane, third Marquis of Londonderry, Knight of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Guelph, Knight of Saint George of Russia, Knight of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, General in the Army, and Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of her Majesty's Life Guards. This tower is erected by his tenantry and friends.

Fame belongs to history, remembrance to us.

The jar also contains a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 7th February, with the portrait of her Majesty the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons; also copies of the *Times*, the *Liverpool Advertiser*, *Punch*, all the Belfast newspapers, the *Downpatrick Recorder*, the *Downshire Protestant*, the *Newry Telegraph*, the Ordnance Index Map of the county Down, Henderson's Almanack, and the current coins of the realm from a farthing to a sovereign. There was also placed in the jar a list of the subscribers' names, 730 in all: principally the tenantry on the county Down estates of the late Marquis; and the remainder the names of nobility and gentry of this and other countries, at the head of whom stands the Emperor Napoleon III.

The glass jar likewise contains the present Marquis of Londonderry's autograph, with the words "Lieutenant of the Co. Down, 28th Feb., A.D. 1857." Upon a parchment scroll are inscribed the names of the committees; followed by those of the honorary secretaries (Wm. R. Anketell, Esq., and Wm. Parr, Esq.); and of the architects (Charles Lanyon, Esq., and J. Lynn, Esq.), concluding with the following inscription:—"Foundation-stone laid by Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park; 28th Feb., 1857."

The jar having been placed in the cavity prepared for its reception, a silver trowel of beautiful workmanship was handed by the Chairman to Sir Robert Bateson; the stone, having a flag bearing the family arms flying above it, was then slowly lowered to its place—the ceremony being performed in the usual manner.

The architect, having declared the stone properly laid, the union-jack was hoisted on the summit of the hill. On this signal a "Royal salute" was fired from a battery of guns placed on a neighbouring eminence—the battery afterwards fired minute guns. The band of the Royal North Down Rifles then played "God Save the Queen," "Partant pour la Syrie," and the Royal North Down Quick-step; after which the ceremony ended.

The band entered Newtownards playing popular airs. The day being fine, and it being the weekly market-day, the town was crowded with the farmers of the surrounding district, whose respectable appearance indicated the prosperity enjoyed by the inhabitants of this populous portion of the country, the Yorkshire of Ireland.

The two accompanying views—one of the scene on the day of the foundation ceremony; and the other of the Memorial Tower, as it will appear when completed, are from clever sketches by William Howard Burgess.

**ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF ROMAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.**—The most exciting piece of intelligence that has presented itself since my last letter is an attempt on the part of the prisoners confined in the Castle of Palliano, chiefly for political offences, to escape, *vi et armis*, from that place of duress. The attempt took place about four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last; and various accounts of the occurrence were in circulation in the cafés and saloons of Rome on the following day, but the official narration appeared on Monday evening with more exact details. It appears that the prisoners had chosen the hour allotted to taking exercise in the court as most propitious for their attempt. Instead of returning into their respective places of confinement, some of them succeeded in forcing the doors leading to the Piazza d'Armi, whilst others broke through the ceiling of the prison wards and got upon the roof of the barracks and infirmary. The first detachment, making use of the tools with which they are allowed to work at certain hours, broke open the door of the head gaoler's room, to get the keys from him. Those on the roof of the barracks untied the roof to gain admission into the building, and seize the soldiers' arms, whilst the other prisoners who had got on the roof of the infirmary endeavoured to keep the troops from entering the barracks by pelting them with tiles. Some of the rioters finally forced the door of the great tower of the fortress, whence they molested the soldiers with showers of stones and bricks. In this state of things, having in vain summoned the prisoners to return to their places of confinement, the commanders of the garrison of chassours and of the brigade of gendarmes gave their men orders to fire, when, brickbats being no match for muskets, the mutineers had to submit, with the loss of four of their number killed and five wounded.—*Letter from Rome, March 19.*

**GEORGE SAND ON ITALY.**—A curious piece of polemics is at this moment going on in the *Presse* and *Siècle*, between Madame George Sand and her friends Henri Martin (the historian), Ary Scheffer (the painter), and one or two other Republicans. Madame Sand had given a novel called "Daniella" to the feuilleton of the *Presse*, and this was in course of publication, when, a few days back, M. De la Forge addressed a letter to the directors of the *Siècle*, saying he is authorised by Messrs. Scheffer, Martin, Manin, &c., to express the grief which all these gentlemen feel at the opinions put forth by Madame Sand in her new work upon the state of Italy. To this Madame Sand replies, that she does not believe these gentlemen have commissioned M. De la Forge to do what he has done; and that, had they any remarks to make to her, they would have found some other means of making them. Thereto, M. De la Forge again retorts, repeating all he had said the first time, and at the bottom of his letter he prints an attestation signed by all the individuals named, except by Henri Martin, and in which the persons in question say they did authorise M. de la Forge to do what he did. At the same time Henri Martin, in a very long letter, states that he was not one of the protesting parties, and that he wonders the others protested. The view of the case taken by this gentleman seems to me to be the right one; for after all, the opinions put into the mouths of the various personages of a novel, upon no matter what subject, are scarcely fairly to be assumed as representing the author's own opinions, and when, as is the case here, a writer has, like Madame Sand, given for years pledges of her adherence to the cause, it is, I think, absurd to cry out "Treason!" because she makes a creation of her brain express ideas that are not proved to be her own.—*Letter from Paris.*

**PRUSSIA AND NEUCHÂTEL.**—A letter from Berlin, in the *Post Gazette* of Frankfurt, says:—"The settlement of the Neuchâtel question encounters a fresh difficulty from the circumstance of the agnates, or younger branches, of the House of Prussia refusing to consent to a renunciation of the Principality. Without their consent the renunciation of the King would not be valid."

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS by F. R. Crampton, A. M. R., De Riston, F. R. S., H. W.—n, are much too easy. LES OFFICIERS DU VAISSEAU L'ARCOLE.—Your end-game unfortunately admits of several easy solutions. Among them may be mentioned, two in five moves, and three in six moves. G. S. C. Post-offices, Liverpool, would be glad to meet with a Correspondent to play Chess. MAJOR A. is thanked for the Game played by Correspondence in South Africa, which, although feebly played by White, presents some positions of interest. Black's move 8, it should be mentioned, is no novelty; it has been frequently played, but is not a favourite with good players.

\* \* \* The extreme length of the games compels us to postpone the usual Notices to Chess Communicants till next week.

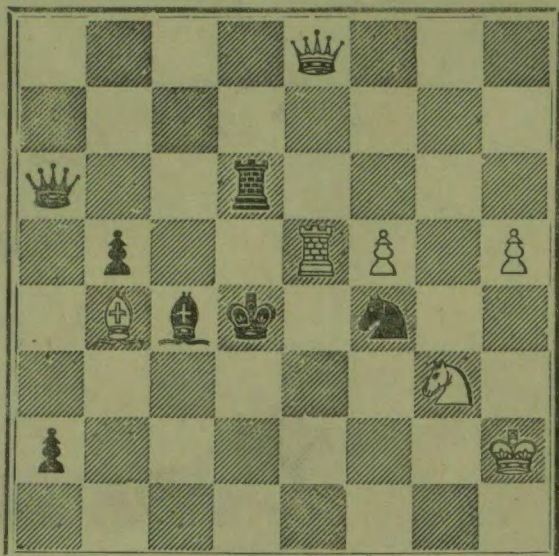
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 683.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q B 4th (ch)	K takes R	3. R to Q B 5th	And mates next move.
2. R to Q B 6th	Anything*	4. Kt mates.	
* 2.	B to Q R 2nd		
3. R to Q Kt 6th	Anything		

## PROBLEM No. 684.

By ALPHONS BECK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN RUSSIA.

We are indebted to Russia for so much that is valuable on the theory of the game, and for so many admirable examples of practical skill that every amateur here will rejoice to find that our Chess communications with the distinguished players of that country are again resumed, and that we may once more calculate on enriching our columns with those masterly combats which have given celebrity, wherever Chess is known, to the names of the Princes Ouroussoff, and to those of Petroff, Jaenisch, Shumoff, and other leading members of the Cercle des Echecs in St. Petersburg. The two following games form part of a match played in Consultation (that order of play which seems to have become fashionable all over Europe since its adoption at the St. George's Club)—the combatants on the one side being Prince Demetrius Ouroussoff and Mr. Von Mikailoff, and on the other Mr. Von Jaenisch and M. Schumoff.

FIRST GAME.  
(French Opening).

WHITE (Prince D. O. and Mr. Von M.)	BLACK (Messrs. Von J. and Schumoff.)	WHITE (Prince D. O. and Mr. Von M.)	BLACK (Messrs. Von J. and Schumoff.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. K Kt to K B 5th	Q R to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	21. Q R to Q B 2nd	B to Q B 2nd
3. P takes P	P takes P	22. Q R to K Kt 2nd	Q R to K B 3rd
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	23. B to Q B sq	Q Kt to K 2nd
5. K B to Q 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	24. Q Kt to K 3rd	Q to her 2nd
6. Castles	Castles	25. Q R to K 2nd	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd
7. Q B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	26. Q Kt takes Q B P	B takes K B P (a)
8. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q B to Q Kt 2nd	27. B takes B	Q Kt takes B
9. K Kt to K R 4th	P to Q B 4th	28. Q takes Q Kt	Kt to K Kt 4th
10. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q B 2nd	29. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
11. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	30. Q to K B sq (b)	P takes Kt
12. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to K sq	31. P to K R 4th	Q to K 5th
13. Q to K B 3rd	Q B to his sq	32. Q to K Kt 2nd	Kt to K B 6th, ch
14. P to K R 3rd	Q R to K 2nd	33. K to B 2nd (c)	Q to Q B 7th (ch)
15. K R to Q sq	K R to K sq	34. K takes Kt	Q takes R (ch)
16. Q Kt to K B sq	P to Q B 5th	35. K to Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd
17. K B to K B 5th	P to K R 3rd	36. Kt takes K R P (ch)	K to R 2nd
18. P to K Kt 4th	K Kt to K 5th	37. Kt to K B 5th (d)	P takes Kt
19. K B takes B	Q takes B		And White resigned.

Notes by Mr. Von Jaenisch.

(a) This sacrifice decides the game in Black's favour. White, who thought to have won a Pawn, entirely overlooked the manoeuvre their adversaries adopted.

(b) It would have been much better to have played the Queen to K 3rd, and continued the game thus:—

30. Q to K 3rd R to K 3rd 31. Q to K B 3rd P to K B 3rd

But Black would still have had a marked superiority in the position.

[Did the combatants examine the result of the following?—

30. Kt takes K R P (ch) P takes Kt; or \* 31. Q to K B sq Q to K 6th (ch)

31. Q takes R P takes Kt (best) 32. K to R 2nd Q to K 5th (ch)

\*30. Kt takes K R P (ch) R takes Kt 31. Q takes Kt P takes Kt (best)

And White appears to have as good a game as their adversaries. We have no space for a detailed analysis, but the variation seems worth attention.]—(Ed. I. L. N.)

(c) This move was compulsory; for if White had played 32. K to R sq, their opponents would have taken the Kt with Rook; and if they had played 33. K to B sq, Black might have moved their Rook to K Kt 3rd, or even have taken the K Kt P with the Queen.

(d) If P to K Kt 5th they lose their Queen.

## SECOND GAME.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Messrs. Von J. and Schumoff.)	BLACK (The Prince D. O. and Mr. Von M.)	WHITE (Messrs. Von J. and Schumoff.)	BLACK (The Prince D. O. and Mr. Von M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. B to K R 4th	Kt to K B sq (e)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	20. Q R to K sq	Kt to Q 2nd
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	21. K R to K 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
4. K to B sq	K Kt to K B 3rd (a)	22. K to his Kt sq	Q to K Kt 2nd
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th	23. K to Kt 5th	K to Kt sq
6. P to Q 4th (b)	P to Q 4th (c)	24. Q Kt to K B 3rd	Q R to K B sq
7. P to K 5th	P takes B	25. K Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	P takes Kt
8. P takes Kt	Q B to K 3rd	26. K R takes B	Kt to Q 4th
9. B takes P	Kt to Q R 3rd	27. B to K 7th	Q R to K B 4th
10. B to K 5th	K R to K Kt sq	28. Q R to K 2nd	Q to K Kt 5th
11. P takes P	K B takes P	29. P to K R 3rd (f)	Q takes K R P
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles Q's side	30. Kt to K R 4th	Q to K B 2nd
13. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 3rd	31. B to K 5th	P to K B 6th (g)
14. K to Kt 3rd	Q R to K sq	32. K R to K 8th (ch)	K to Q Kt 2nd
15. B to K B 2nd	K B to K R 3rd	33. Kt takes P	K R takes K Kt P (ch)
16. K R to K sq	P to K B 4th (d)		
17. K R to K 5th	Q to K B 2nd	34. Q R takes R	B to K 6th (ch)
18. Q to Q B 2nd	P to K B 5th	35. K R takes B	Kt takes R

And White surrendered.

Notes by Mr. Von Jaenisch.

(a) This sortie of the King's Kt (after the Queen has given check), followed by the sacrifice of the Q Pawn, constitutes the best defence against this gambit in the opinion of Prince D. Ouroussoff.

(b) A move not at all hazardous, because Black cannot take the K Pawn without deranging their game. White's first fault in this game was in playing P to K 5th at their 7th move, instead of taking the adverse Pawn with their Bishop.

(c) The coup juste, as we before observed.

(d) By the judicious advance of this Pawn, Black places their antagonists in a position of serious embarrassment.

(e) However tardy and methodical this retreat of the Kt may appear, it served to render Black's game impracticable.

(f) The White champions had agreed to execute the manoeuvre which follows, and which would have insured them a drawn game, but, by an inconceivable oversight at the moment before making the right move they thought to obtain an advantage by sacrificing their K R Pawn, and playing afterwards their Kt to K R 4th, a mode of play that could only be successful against inexperienced players. Here follows the variation originally intended:—

29. Q to R 4th Kt to K 6th 30. K to K sq Kt takes Kt (ch)

31. Q takes Q B P Kt takes K Kt P 32. K to Q sq Q to K B 5th (ch)

33. B to K Kt 5th (ch), or (A) 34. R takes Kt Q to Q 6th (ch)

32. K to B 2nd Kt to K 8th (dis. ch), or (B) 33. Q takes Q Kt takes Q

(A) 31. K to B sq Q takes Kt (ch) 32. Kt to K Kt sq Q to K Kt 4th

(B) 31. K to R sq Q to K R 6th 32. K R takes Kt P takes R (best)

(C) 31. K R to K 7th K R to K B sq 32. B takes B—Ac.

(G) After this move White's game is no longer tenable.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty has signified her approbation of Mr. Lefevre being called to the House of Lords, under the title of Viscount Eversley of Heckfield, in the county of Southampton.

The French Emperor is to attend at the beginning of next month a series of experiments relating to the artillery, which will take place at the Polygon of Versailles.

The Russian General Todleben is expected in Paris in the beginning of next month. He will remain there until the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine, with whom he will visit the arsenals in France and England.

The Queen has accorded a pension of £100 a year to Lieutenant Massey, "of the Redan." He has also been made a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French; and the Duke of Cambridge has, unsolicited, nominated him to a Captaincy in the new military train.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday publishes an Imperial decree promulgating the law passed by the Legislative Body, and approved by the Senate, granting a pension of 100,000 f. a year to Marshal Pelissier, Duke de Malakoff.

The squadron which is to perform different evolutions during the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Toulon is being reinforced, and all the preparations are nearly completed. Different manoeuvres will be executed in the roadstead, and brilliant fêtes given within sight of the port.

It is rumoured that the Archduke Charles Louis, the present Stadtholder of the Tyrol, will soon be made Governor of Galicia. The youthful Prince, who is one of the most devout Catholics in the Empire, is said to have a strongly-pronounced dislike to the heterodox Russians.

A letter from Dresden, of the 19th, states that news had arrived from Rome, by telegraph, of the death of the Princess Louisa of Saxony, mother-in-law of the King. The Court has gone into mourning for six months.

The Speaker gave his farewell dinner to the principal officers of the House of Commons on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., at 89, Eaton-square.

Count Jellachich, who is but the shadow of his former self, has arrived in Vienna to obtain medical advice. The Ban, who three or four years ago was full of strength and vigour, is now an old man.

Before leaving the French capital for London Feron Khan commenced negotiations for the purpose of concluding treaties of commerce between Persia and the principal European States. These negotiations are far advanced with Austria, Prussia, Tuscany, Piedmont, and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Thorley King, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Moscow.

On the 14th inst. a "Te Deum" was chanted in the Cathedral, at Nice, on the occasion of the King's birthday. The Grand Duke Constantine, the Prince of Wurtemberg, Count Stackelberg, the Russian Minister, all the suite of the Empress Dowager, and a number of British and French residents, were present at the ceremony.

Two gentlemen have arrived at Lisbon, authorised by Sir Morton Peto, to settle finally with the Portuguese Government for the formation of a railroad from Lisbon to Oporto, and for the continuation of the Eastern Railway to Badajoz.

The Roman Catholic Bishops in Savoy are already beginning to take advantage of the misunderstanding between Austria and Sardinia. Monsignor Losanna has published what he is pleased to call "a pastoral letter," which contains little but abuse of Count Cavour and of a constitutional form of Government.

The plan of an expedition on a small scale against the Kabyles has been arranged between the French Emperor and Marshal Randon, Governor-General of Algeria.

Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., of Glainusk Park, Brecknock, has presented the sum of £3000 to the Wellington College, and £500 to the Cambridge Asylum. He has also become a patron of the Cavalry College at Richmond, and taken nominations to the extent of £450.

The funeral obsequies of Cardinal Riano Sforza took place with great pomp in the Church of the Apostles at Rome, on the 17th inst., the Pope in person performing some of the religious ceremonies. The deceased Cardinal was born at Naples on the 8th of May, 1782, and was appointed one of the apostolical protonotaries in 1802.

When the Emperor and Empress of Austria went to Venice several millions of zwanzigers were coined in the mint, but not one of them is now to be seen. It seems that they were bought up by the money-changers, and exported to Sardinia and France, from which countries gold was sent back in exchange.

According to the official bulletins published in the *Parma Gazette*, the health of Duke Robert I. of Parma continues to improve every day.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, on the 17th inst., while Herr Otto, a respected and influential member of the Catholic party, was speaking in the debate on the Budget of the Minister of Public Worship, he was overpowered with sudden illness, and died in a few minutes.

The convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury has been formally dissolved, and the various chapters and archdeacons will proceed to the election of proctors in the course of a few days.

A letter from Berlin, of the 18th inst., says that Baron Humboldt has recovered from his indisposition, and is actively occupied in preparing the fourth volume of his "Cosmos."

The subject of discussion at the last meeting of the Union Society in Oxford, was "That some coercion of the press is rendered necessary by late events!"

Dr. F. Pouchet, corresponding member of the Paris Institute, announces, in a letter addressed to the *Novelliste* of Rouen, that the expedition in search of the sources of the Nile, which promised such rich conquests to the scientific world, has just been dissolved by the Viceroy of Egypt, and that he came to this decision at Kartoum.

We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, which melancholy event took place at his residence, Torquay, at half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning.

When the opera "Pergalese" was given at the Scala, at Milan, on the 16th inst., the audience was agreeably surprised to find that the words *Italia* and *patria* are no longer prohibited by the police authorities.

After the first concert given at the Tuileries, at which Mdle. Lauters obtained a decided success, M. Auber, on the part of their Majesties, presented to the young cantatrice a magnificent bracelet in diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, as a mark of their satisfaction.

During last week no fewer than forty ships have been reported lost at Lloyd's, many having foundered with all hands.

Letters from Hamburg state that the money market has again become easier, the rate of discount having receded to 5 per cent.

The Post-office carriage which left Paris for Calais on Friday night, on the Northern Railway, caught fire by some accident, and was burnt. The mails were saved, and no injury was sustained by the clerks.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* gives the amount of traffic on the Czarskoe Selo line for the month of February. There were 34,900 passengers, and the gross receipts were 11,023 silver roubles.

The note of the cuckoo was distinctly heard on Tuesday morning, about five o'clock, in a field near Bury.

The Prussian Government has laid before the Chambers the Convention with Russia as to the junction of the railways of the two countries. The ratifications will be exchanged as soon as the Convention has received the approbation of the Chambers.

The Duchess Regent of Parma, in order to facilitate the use of the telegraph in her States, has decreed that the price of despatches in the interior shall be considerably reduced.

Placards have been posted on the walls of Gloucester announcing that some person at Bristol is in want of 2000 cats for Australia.

On Sunday last there was almost a continuous fall of snow; and on Monday morning the country around Wakefield presented the appearance of mid-winter, the snow lying several inches deep.

The Department of the Marine and Colonies is now about founding in the Rue de Rivoli, at the corner of the Rue St. Florentin, a permanent exhibition of the productions of the French colonies, similar to that formed by the Minister of War for those of Algeria.

The French Minister of War has published an order declaring that all soldiers on leave



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